Heritage and Destiny

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Where does British nationalism go from here?

Andrew Brons calls for reassessment

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Editorial

Welcome to issue 79 of *Heritage and Destiny.* Well yet another general election has come and gone. Mrs Mays gamble failed and her Tory party can now only survive in power with the help of the even more conservative (socially anyway) Democratic Unionist Party (DUP).

Many *H&D* readers in Northern Ireland voted DUP, as many of our mainland readers voted Tory - as a best of a bad bunch situation - to keep Sinn Fein and Labour out, rather than agreeing whole heartedly with the Tories and DUP (apart from perhaps Brexit). Thinking well, nothing will really change. They may or may not be right, only time will tell.

As Peter Rushton points out in his excellent analysis of both the local and general elections (see pages 5 and 18-19), UKIP was effectively wiped out. The party which only a few years ago looked as if it was taking the country by storm is now all but dead. Now, who said a week was a long time in politics?

The British (BNP) and English (English Democrats) nationalist parties did even worse than UKIP, and in the general election could only field about fifteen candidates between them, most of whom polled less than 1% of the vote. They are a joke and an embarrassment to our movement and cause.

At least the NF, BDP and the other tiny nationalist parties had the common sense to keep out of this general election (after receiving pitifully low votes in the local elections the month before) and keep what little money they have to "fight another day."

The English Democrats - like UKIP - are a dead party walking, and only keep going because its wealthy leader/owner keeps putting his own money in to keep it breathing.

The BNP on the other hand will probably keep going for the foreseeable future, due to its very healthy bank balance, which by all accounts keeps getting bigger (due to will/legacy money) as their membership keeps getting smaller.

Democratic Unionist leader Arlene Foster (*left*) now holds the balance of power: embattled Prime Minister Theresa May depends on the DUP after her election gamble failed.

I had to laugh when I watched BNP chairman Adam Walker being interviewed on the BBC's *Daily Politics Show.* Apart from the fact that his embarrassing performance was by far the worst of all the minor party "leaders" interviewed on the show, he told some down-right whoppers! Walker claimed the BNP was growing and had over 3,000 members! No I kid you not, you can watch the interview yourself, it's on *YouTube.* He also claimed that Nick Griffin was expelled from the BNP for being "racist"! As a former BNP London mayoral candidate once said; "I did not know whether to laugh, cry or call the Police"!

So after the disappointment of the Assembly election in March, the DUP can barely believe its good fortune, after the general election. It's now the fifth party (in terms of Westminster size), but more importantly its now kingmaker (or maybe queenmaker!)

Lord Kilclooney wrote an interesting column in the *Belfast Telegraph;*

"The DUP has an immediate opportunity to make unionism and Northern Ireland important in London, but it must firstly recognize that the English of today are not the English of 1921. For example, the English are now a minority in their own capital city of London and the Anglican Church is now a minority faith. Most people in Great Britain are now secular and reject Christianity. This is the new society which a government, relying upon DUP support, will be required to govern."

The DUP, are, and would even describe themselves as "British nationalists", some are even racialists, and would not disagree with much in a BNP type manifesto. They are the closest we have to "British nationalism" in Westminster.

Andrew Brons' article "Where does British nationalism go from here" (see pages 3-4), is hopefully the start of a proper debate on where does British nationalism go from this low point?

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's another great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Pound, Dollar or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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Where Does British Nationalism Go From Here?

British Nationalism has never previously been as fragmented. There is no credible, electable, Nationalist political party. The majority of paid-up and/or active British Nationalists have disappeared from the scene and most are not even in contact with other Nationalists.

The existence of the phony and civic United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) has recruited people who would otherwise have been recruited by genuine nationalist parties. Furthermore, it has misled its membership and the general public about the nature of the problems facing Britain and of the appropriate solutions. In particular, it opposes European immigration but favours Afro-Asian immigration. It (or its former leader Farage) has stated frankly that it is not an anti-immigration party but the media presents it as being just that.

The British people (and indeed the peoples of Western Europe and North America) have been facing an unprecedented propaganda campaign instilling factual errors (the Boas/Mead myths); alien values (the desirability of changing our populations forever) and also attitudes towards people and organizations that challenge their view.

Who are the propagandists? It would be satisfying simply to write them off as our political opponents – other political organizations opposed to us. However, they conduct a small part of the Propaganda War that we face. The academic world has been hijacked by the adherents of the Boas/Mead school of thought. The whole of the media is ranged against us. Furthermore, the world of business can no longer be seen simply as organizations seeking to maximise their profits. Their advertisements portray multi-racialism as the desirable norm.

Franz Boas (*left*) and his disciple Margaret Mead developed the doctrine that mankind's behaviour was down to 'nurture' rather than 'nature': that we are products of environment rather than heredity. This heresy has come to dominate intellectual life in the West, and any nationalist movement worth the name must recognise its falsity.

The Multiplicity of Nationalist Organizations: Competition; Rivalry; and Complementarity:

The rump British National Party has shrunk to its lowest point so far. Its finances are fuelled by legacies from people who are clearly unaware of its current state. The deposing of its Chairman-for-life was simply a final blow.

The National Front has undergone splits and rivalries. The multi-racialist English Democrats Party attracted some of our best people in Yorkshire but they seem now to have lost interest in it.

The fragments of the former BNP have not attracted sizeable numbers. Most former BNP members have simply disappeared into the political wilderness.

British Movement has attracted a significant number of former members in Yorkshire. However, BM is not registered as a political party and has rejected an electoral route.

The oft-stated goal of Nationalist Unity will probably always be an elusive goal. The inclusion of all Nationalists in a supposedly electable political party might be a goal that would be self-defeating. However, we might have, as a goal, that various Nationalist organisations – some party, some non-party – might act in ways that are overtly or sometimes covertly complementary rather than always competitive and even hostile.

The War of Ideas – Education for Nationalists:

Whilst the electoral achievements of the British National Party in the first decade of the Millennium were impressive, there was a parallel tendency to play down ideology and to give the appearance to voters (and even members) that we were a civic nationalist party indistinguishable from UKIP. I heard an organiser of one Northern branch say to his branch members, that our opposition to immigration was about "space not race". The most disturbing aspect of this was that the Organiser in question was not himself ideologically unsound and subsequently left to join the National Front. However, he obviously felt constrained to mislead the membership about our fundamental principles.

It is necessary to educate all members in the key ideological principles of the Movement. The most important principles are that differences between peoples/races and between different individuals within the same people are more attributable to nature/heredity than they are to nurture/environment. Distinctive peoples are not simply the product of distinctive cultures; distinctive cultures are the product of distinctive peoples.

The problems of Third World immigration are not confined to: numbers; space; infrastructure; employment; and a burden on the NHS and social services. If you import the populations of the Third World, those people do not become Britons. They turn more and more parts of Britain into the Third World. If you change the people, you change the culture and the nature and continued existence of the civilization that we, too often, take for granted.

These truths must be drilled into all new members and existing members. However, they must be stated in non-insulting terms and with respect to all peoples. That is particularly true when repeating those principles to the wider public. That is the right kind of moderation. Pretending to be (and even becoming) civic nationalists is the wrong kind of moderation.

The War of Ideas – in an especially palatable form for Non-Nationalists in positions of authority:

In some Nationalist circles it has become the norm to take an almost Leninist attitude towards those who are not currently with us. In particular, there is a temptation – some would see it as the repetition of self-evident truth – to write off whole professions as the enemy. These might include journalists of all kinds and at all levels; lawyers and particularly judges; police officers – especially senior ones; senior civil servants; army officers and senior local government officers.

Many of these will have been university educated in the arts or social sciences and therefore subjected to the Boas/Mead myth of people and peoples being products of nurture rather than nature. In the course of their careers they will have been under constant scrutiny and subject to continual reminders of their professional duty to follow the party line.

However, I would like to pose an alternative hypothesis. It is drawn from my experience within teaching. I would suggest that there are closet Nationalists in all professions at all levels. Sometimes their decisions will provide well-disguised clues as to their sympathies – often simply presented as old-fashioned liberalism and fairness towards a Nationalist victim of the elite. Sometimes their views will become apparent in private conversation with carefully selected colleagues. This is why police officers are placed under an obligation to inform on colleagues who betray discriminatory or racist (their words not mine) attitudes or decisions.

Many of these are consciously aware (and many more are sub-consciously aware) of the absurd assumptions on which public policy are based. These might include: the assumption that all people and peoples have the same potential ability; that no people are born with criminal tendencies; that people and peoples who fail have been deprived (a splendidly value-laden word).

If these people heard some of the most vociferous nationalists at

some of our gatherings, they would not simply be confirmed in their presumptions about the true nature of nationalists. They would be appalled to find that we were infinitely worse than they could possibly have imagined!

We must find ways of communicating a nationalist-lite message to these people – either at their places of work or by communication in professional areas of towns. This would not be an exact (reverse) mirror image of the Boas/Mead school that everything is attributable to nature and nothing to nurture. It would simply pose a hypothesis that perhaps nature has been dismissed too readily and too completely. It would need to be communicated from an as-yet-to-established body with an anonymous true identity.

The War of Ideas - for the general public:

There is a tendency – especially during election campaigns – to emphasise the pragmatic rather than the principled justifications for our policies. This is necessary, simply to maximise the appeal of our policies. Immigration is therefore portrayed as a threat to jobs, housing and social services. However, we must also – at least in the small print during elections and in the headlines during non-election periods – make reference to essential principles. The foremost amongst these is that immigration of Third World peoples will turn parts of Britain (and the rest of Europe) into the Third World.

The Wars of Image, Limitations on Acceptability of Behaviour, Ideas and Language – in forms that will be understood and responded to favourably by the general public:

The establishment does not simply provide substantive misinformation to the public and, most of all, to its own auxiliaries. It conveys harmful images that persuade or compel people to engage in self-censorship and self-constraint – not only of word and deed but also of thought. This was given the wonderfully insightful label of crime-stop by George Orwell.

Foremost among the mind-controlling words is the word racist – invented by Trotsky in his *History of the Soviet Union*, published in 1930. This has the virtue of having so many distinct, official and unofficial popular meanings.

In sociological dictionaries it would include all who believe (i.e. acknowledge) that there are indelible differences between modal and mean characteristics and abilities of racial groups. That is, in other words, anybody who believes the truth!

In the popular imagination, it means people who hate other racial groups and wish to do them mischief – perhaps lethal mischief. This has the observed result that whenever a patron of a four-ale bar finds himself (or herself) telling the truth about immigration, that person will stop himself mid-sentence and chant the inane sentence, as though from a catechism: "Mind you, I'm not a racist". The repetition of those precise words is uncanny and quite sinister.

That message must be countered and the repetition of the phrase and the use of the word must be countered and ridiculed. I have sketched out a cartoon by which that might be effected. This would indicate that people deny being something of which they do not know the meaning.

The Creation of a Credible, Electable, Yet Principled, Political Party:

I shall avoid the temptation (as should others!) to say that we already have one. It is not enough for a party to have a democratic constitution and perfectly balanced policies. It must also have members. That is something that some of us sometimes brush aside as a distracting detail!

Even those who are, at best, sceptical about the unalloyed benefits of democracy (and I am not one of them), must accept that leaders with unrestricted power have not always been an asset to the Nationalist Movement. Parties with a collection of separately elected leaders can act in an anarchic way but at least the power-mad lunatics are kept under restraint.

The policies must be true to principle – nature over nurture; heredity over culture. However, they must be stated in a way that those of our people who have been subjected to decades of mind-bending propaganda, will not find offensive. That is a difficult, though not impossible, tightrope to walk.

We must all reflect on whether we are assets or liabilities as public members of that party. We must all accept that victory of the Party is the priority and that none of us is indispensable. If it is necessary, because of current errors of judgment or past associations, to withdraw to the sidelines or even further, then we must accept that fate.

There are those who say that there is no electoral path and that the Establishment will never allow us to come to power.

However, if there is no electoral path, what path is there? An armed revolt? I think not. Even if that route were morally acceptable, any revolt would be crushed in a nano-second. A spontaneous insurrection? A spontaneous yawn would be a greater likelihood.

Those who argue that the Establishment would never allow us to be elected, assume that we face one undivided and indivisible Establishment. The Political Establishment comprises our sworn enemies but also some covert friends. The wider Non-Political Establishment of officials, of various types and ranks, changes its attitude (or their attitudes) towards us according to how successful we are. Once we achieve a certain level of electoral success, that Non-Political Establishment begins to act more independently.

The Role of Non-Party Educational and Propaganda Organizations:

It is in the War of Ideas that it will sometimes be necessary for the protagonists from the Nationalist side to be somewhat distanced from political Nationalists.

Those who pursue revisionism in twentieth century history should realize that connections between political nationalists and historical revisionism do no good to either cause.

The Nationalist-Lite message to people in positions of authority must certainly not be seen to have been propagated by political nationalists; they would run a mile if they suspected any connection with us. Even web-sites that are directed only at currently committed and active nationalists must be careful not to be connected with particular parties or non-party organizations.

Conflict Prevention and Resolution and Anger Management Within and Between Organizations:

Few of the divisions within nationalist organizations have been fuelled by differences of ideology or even strategy. Many have been caused by petty jealousies and rivalries and by personality clashes.

Believe it or not, there are members of Nationalist organizations who believe that the prize of leadership of some party or grouplet is worth an enormous struggle (not to mention the destruction of the organization being fought over). That was undoubtedly the explanation for the destruction of the BNP by Griffin and his controllers. What sane person could regard leadership of a Nationalist organization as a prize. At best it is a painful duty without reward.

The opprobrium with which we are presented to the public acts as a self-selection mechanism. Whilst most nationalists are attracted to membership and activity out of necessity, there are some who are attracted by the prospect of having a negative reputation. This tendency is found disproportionately among those with leadership ambitions.

Whilst it would be difficult to create rules regulating the recruitment of membership types, it is possible to create rules that control the ways in which members must behave.

In particular, the Constitution must prevent the party security apparatus and its disciplinary machinery being in the hands of the leadership to use as a factional tool. Both should be given a degree of independence and there should be a culture of party loyalty above factional loyalty.

Andrew Brons, Harrogate, Yorkshire

Editor's note: Andrew Brons has been active in the movement since 1964. He was chairman of the NF (1980-1984) and BNP MEP for Yorkshire and Humberside (2009-2014) and is currently chairman of the British Democratic Party.

UKIP Councillors Wiped Out in Local Elections
Is the Party Over?

The 2017 elections were even worse than predicted for UKIP – wiped off the map with not a single councillor re-elected. The collapsing share of the vote across what were once UKIP's strongest counties repeated the pattern observed over the past year in *H&D*'s regular analysis of local by-elections: down from 14.3% to 7.4% in **Lincolnshire**; from 20.0% to 6.3% in **Suffolk**; from 23.5% to 6.0% in **Norfolk**; and from 27.0% to 7.4% in **Essex**.

The party's only success was in Padiham & Burnley West, **Lancashire**, where UKIP's Alan Hosker won the county council seat once held by the BNP's Sharon Wilkinson. (Strangely UKIP had failed to contest this in 2013 when Cllr Wilkinson stood down.) Elsewhere in Lancashire there were some UKIP disappointments in target divisions such as Preston East, where they polled 11.3%. (*H&D* editor Mark Cotterill had polled 22.3% in Preston East on slightly different boundaries in 2009.) In the neighbouring Preston South East UKIP fared even worse with just 6.7%, justly punished for failure to do any campaigning in these White working class areas of the city which voted heavily Leave in last year's EU referendum.

Total UKIP support in Lancashire was down from 14.7% to 3.0% (partly reflecting a reduced number of candidates); similarly UKIP's vote in **Devon** fell from 23.3% to 4.4%. Their votes collapsed across two former strongholds, Essex and Lincolnshire. Ex-UKIP county councillor Kerry Smith (who was forced to quit the party in 2014 after a row over "offensive remarks") won re-election with a vastly increased majority, standing as an independent in the Basildon Westley Heights division of **Essex**. UKIP didn't put up a candidate against him. Cllr Smith won 60.6% of the vote this time, compared to 29.0% when he first won the seat for UKIP in 2013.

But UKIP's own official candidates were badly beaten. Every Essex UKIP seat was lost, including another Basildon division, Laindon Park & Fryerns, where they were pushed into third place. Staying in Essex, UKIP lost the Thundersley division (part of the Castle Point constituency) to the Tories by almost 2,000 votes. (Last time UKIP won this by 200.) Another Castle Point seat was lost to the Tories, again by more than 2,000 votes, in the South Benfleet division; while in the Harlow divisions UKIP incompetence led to their candidates failing to be validly nominated.

By far the best nationalist results were predictably in Pendle, an area of Lancashire where UKIP failed to put up any candidates and where the BNP has its sole remaining borough councillor, Brian Parker. Mr Parker finished third with 719 votes (20.4%) in Pendle Central; his colleague John Rowe who was the only White candidate (!) for the Nelson East division polled 500 votes (10.8%).

Outside Pendle the outstanding nationalist performance was ex-BNP activist Pete Molloy's 601 votes (14.8%) standing as an independent in Spennymoor, **Durham**. Admittedly this is one of the rare areas that elects independent councillors, but Mr Molloy polled more than double the UKIP vote. On a bleak night for both nationalists and UKIP this was a rare bright spot. Another ex-BNP (and in his case ex-BDP) candidate, ex-councillor Graham Partner, polled 66 votes (2.3%) in Coalville North, **Leicestershire**.

A BNP highlight was their Eastern region organiser Richard Perry almost overtaking the fading UKIP in Heybridge & Tollesbury, an area of **Essex** where the BNP has campaigned almost solely on the issue of opposing "unsustainable" housing developments. Mr Perry polled 422 votes (8.2%), only 12 votes behind UKIP – but more than 2,500 votes behind the Tory winner. In nearby Maldon, Mr Perry's BNP colleague Trevor Cable (again fighting on the "unsustainable housing" issue and with this slogan on the ballot paper) fared less well with 115 votes (2.4%). In the Basildon Pitsea division, BNP candidates Paul Borg and Christine Winter finished bottom of the poll with 2.1% (the same as the NF polled in 2013). Again UKIP were badly beaten here, in a division where they had been only just behind Labour in 2013. The BNP's Paul Hooks was again bottom of the poll in Halstead, polling 0.5% (down from 1.1% last time).

As in Essex, UKIP was wiped out in **Lincolnshire** (another former stronghold which includes the Boston & Skegness constituency targeted by Nuttall) losing seats in Boston and elsewhere to the Tories. The UKIP vote across Lincolnshire was almost halved to 7.4% from 14.3% in 2013. Robert Ashton, the BNP's only Lincolnshire candidate, polled 46 votes (1.5%) in Louth South. In Hayling Island, Hampshire, the sole BNP candidate John Moore took 30 votes (0.6%).

Amid the UKIP disaster in **Kent**, where they lost every single seat, the BNP polled modestly – even in Swanley, where there was no UKIP candidate, BNP candidate Cliff Le May managed only 2.5%, while Ronald Ball polled 1.6% in Dartford NE and Michael Cope 0.9% in Dartford W.

(*left to right*) **The only newly elected UKIP councillor this year was Alan Hosker in the BNP's old stronghold, Padiham & Burnley West, Lancashire. He is seen here with party leader Paul Nuttall and UKIP's Burnley parliamentary candidate Tom Commis.**

The only racial nationalist result in Wales was in Llangewydd & Brynhyfryd, **Bridgend**, where the NF's Adam Lloyd polled 21 votes (3.0%). Likewise the NF was the only racial nationalist party with a presence in Scotland. Outgoing NF chairman Dave MacDonald polled 29 votes (1.2%) in the Tillydrone, Seaton & Old Aberdeen ward of **Aberdeen**; his colleague Billy Watson had 10 votes (0.2%) in the Torry & Ferryhill ward.

NF chairman Kevin Bryan will be disappointed with his 50 votes (1.6%) in Whitworth & Bacup, **Lancashire**, where even UKIP only polled 9.6%: the local contest there was dominated by the Tories, who gained this redrawn seat from Labour by just 17 votes. Even before this result *H&D* understands the NF was likely not to field General Election candidates, having quite reasonably concluded that this fake 'snap' election is likely to be dominated by the destruction of UKIP and a voter reaction against Corbyn's Labour – there will be little time for smaller nationalist parties to develop a campaign.

The only British Democratic Party candidate, Kevan Stafford polled 30 votes (1.1%) in Loughborough South, **Leicestershire**, a division which was similarly dominated by a close Tory-Labour contest and where UKIP slipped to 3.4%. The difference is that both Mr Bryan and Mr Stafford had actually done some work (unlike most UKIP candidates), so their result was scant reward for serious effort.

There were contrasting results for the two British Resistance candidates in **Worcestershire**. Party leader and former BNP organiser Carl Mason polled 11 votes (0.5%) in Nunnery, while his colleague Linda Bell fared better with 39 votes (2.0%) in Gorse Hill & Warndon. Dr Andrew Emerson, leader of another post-BNP party Patria, polled 21 votes (0.5%) in Chichester W, **West Sussex**. In a simultaneous by-election for East Wittering ward, Chichester, Dr Emerson polled 18 votes (1.4%).

English Democrat leader Robin Tilbrook was the only county council candidate for his much reduced party, polling 1.7% in Ongar & Rural, **Essex**. Elsewhere the headline result for the EDs was in the **Greater Manchester** mayoral election, where Steve Morris with 2.0% finished ahead of the scandal-plagued UKIP rabbi Shneur Odze on 1.9%. Meanwhile the ED mayoral candidate for **Cambridgeshire & Peterborough**, Stephen Goldspink, polled 1.1%.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

H&D correspondent Eddy Morrison interviews controversial nationalist musician Alison Chabloz

Editor's note: Since growing up in North West England, Alison Chabloz has always remained firmly attached to her love of music and languages. After completing her first studies in French at Liverpool University, Alison spent the next 20 years living in Switzerland, raising a young daughter. In 2004, she gained a further degree in music at Lausanne Conservatoire and taught classroom music, piano and singing. She also worked as a choir leader and as a performer with a local theatre troupe. Besides her musical work, Alison also edited and wrote for an English-language Swiss newspaper and website, GstaadLife.

Creatively speaking, Alison's path as a singer-songwriter began several years before making her official debut at the Edinburgh Fringe in 2011. (Alison produced a first EP From The Rails *in 1998). Her 2011 Edinburgh show,* Girl with the Guitar, *featured a mix of covers and Alison's own compositions, including* Stop the Masquerade *about the News of the World phone hacking scandal and* Sea Dancer *which describes her favourite sport of freediving.*

Back in England officially since 2012, Alison has since worked as a musician on cruise ships as well as continuing to perform in a folk band and as a solo artist. At the same time, Alison's increasing interest in historical revisionism led to her work being targeted by the pro-Israel lobby.

In 2015, again at the Edinburgh Fringe, Alison's name became known worldwide after Zionist lobbyists tried and failed to have her show Autumn's Here *pulled: in response, Alison had posted a photograph of herself on Twitter performing the 'quenelle' salute in front of Edinburgh Castle, resulting in widespread press coverage. Last year, Alison's most recent production,* Tell Me More Lies *featuring five revisionist songs, was pulled from the Edinburgh Fringe following a targeted smear campaign by wealthy Jewish charity, the Campaign Against Antisemitism. Alison was finally able to perform her new songs at the Grosvenor Hotel at last September's meeting of the London Forum.*

Since then, the Campaign Against Antisemitism has tried to bring a private criminal prosecution against Alison for one of her revisionist songs, (Survivors). *The case has now been taken over by the CPS and a trial is scheduled for mid-July, depending on legal arguments to be heard June 23 before of District Judge John Zani at Westminster Magistrates' Court in London.*

Alison Chabloz with Palestinian flag at the Edinburgh Festival, where she was eventually banned. Ms Chabloz now faces an unprecedented prosecution under the Communications Act.

Q. Looking at your biography Alison, can you fix a specific time or event when the political side of what you – and I – believe, influenced you to start the politicisation of your lyrics?

A. After many years abroad, my return to England was the decisive turning point. Professionally speaking, having spent a great deal of time studying, researching and teaching music, I found myself in my spare time writing and commenting on British politics and would say that, from about 2009 onwards, I knew I wanted to come back to my roots. I wanted to be back in my own country where I could express myself musically in my mother tongue and where audiences would be able to better grasp the meaning of my lyrics. In Switzerland, as soon as any local discovered I was a musician, they would invariably ask me if I knew how to play *Smoke On The Water* by Led Zeppelin. Hard rock isn't really my cup of tea – although I did play keyboards in a Swiss blues-rock band, *Bread and Cheese*, and we did cover Led Zep, among others.

My song lyrics, I would say, have become increasingly satirical and political over the past five years or so, culminating in my *Songs of the Shoah* and recent parody of Edith Piaf's *No regrets!* which is yet to be released. A live version of another Piaf parody, *La vie en rose - chosen*, has already appeared as a free downloadable mp3 on the Internet, although you might have to dig around a little to find it.

The main influence of this politicisation of my lyrics is without doubt my interest in 'Holocaust' revisionism and the negative effect of 'Holocaust' denial laws on the right to freedom of expression.

Q. When you were banned from the Edinburgh Fringe Festival, was it made clear it was because of the political message inherent in your lyrics and were the question of 'Holocaust Denial' and the quest for free expression prominent in their reasons?

A. From the outset I was wholly transparent with both venues which showed interest in hosting my show. The first venue, as it turned out, was owned by a Jewish nightclub owner and casino tycoon from Glasgow, Stefan King. The venue manager, a white South African, had been initially very enthusiastic. On my advice, he'd contacted the management and the next day I simply received an email from King's legal office, turning down my show with no explanation. The manager of the second venue was equally keen. He was also eager to reassure me that artistic freedom of expression was not only an integral part of Fringe ethos, but also essential to the particular venue's own mission statement. There is always a vetting process before being accepted for a show. The company concerned, C Venues, had received my completed application forms and was aware of my previous Fringe full runs of two separate solo shows. They therefore knew I had the necessary artistic and hands-on experience. C Venues offered me a full written contract which I duly signed and returned. It was only once I began to openly advertise my four-night run of shows that two of my most prolific Twitter trolls (who I now know to be the directors of the Campaign Against Antisemitism) must have made phone calls to C Venues CEO, Hartley Kemp, and basically ordered him to pull my show, no doubt brandishing threats to contact the authorities if Kemp didn't obey. The only reason given by Kemp was that my work was 'too political'. He was willing to offer me the same slot if I was willing to change my entire programme – no doubt *Smoke On The Water* would have been acceptable. However, it was wholly unrealistic for me to change my set with just a couple of day's notice. Instead, I uploaded two videos to YouTube pointing out the absurdity of a British artist being *Too Fringe For The Fringe*, which then became the title of my presentation a month later at the London Forum.

To put the Fringe's incoherence regards other controversial shows into perspective: in 2015, the same organiser, C Venues, hosted a theatre company whose programme reads: 'A true-ish, Jewish musical comedy which satirises religion, musicals and Queen in one foul swoop'. Fine, therefore, for Jewish actors to scoff at British culture and traditions, yet unacceptable for a white Brit singer-songwriter to perform humourous songs about Jews and the alleged Jewish 'Holocaust' in her own country of birth.

As well, last year, Israeli artists were flown in for a special 'Shalom Festival', advertised as part of the Ed Fringe. Despite Palestinian kids being killed on a daily basis by the Israeli armed forces and despite live protests organised on the day by the local PSC and BDS movement, the pro-Israel event was allowed to go ahead.

Any topic, however degenerate or offensive, is fair game at the supposedly radical Ed Fringe, except when it concerns Jews and the secular religion of the 'Holocaust'. And at the same time, this restriction only seems to apply to white nationals: 'self-hating' anti-Zionist Jews like Ivor Dembina are allowed to perform whereas I am not. Another Ed Fringe regular is anti-Muslim, queer stand-up comic, Andrew Lawrence, who is given endless platforms on the BBC and elsewhere. To my knowledge, the main Islamophobia monitoring body, Tell Mama UK, has never made any kind of fuss over Lawrence's targeting of Muslims, although ironically Tell Mama's former director, Fiyaz Mughal, has complained about my mockery of Jews. Clearly, anything goes at Edinburgh unless you're a white nationalist artist who makes fun of Jews and the 'Holocaust', in which case you will suffer discrimination and get banned.

Q. Staying strictly with your music and I am not suggesting all music must necessarily be categorised, could you say which genre the majority of your work as a singer/songwriter would be classified as?

A. Certainly, the songs I've written over the past year or so have a strong feeling of old-time music hall or cabaret, even. Perhaps more generally, in the case of all the songs I've written over, say, the past ten years, my style tends to lean towards either blues-jazz or folk. My musical studies involved a great deal of folk music from Europe and the rest of the world, as well as classical music, jazz, pop and rock. I would like to think that certain aspects of all these diverse styles are reflected across my song-writing, but perhaps that's me being a little too over-presumptuous. The creation of a new song usually begins with a phrase inside my head – lyrics and a melody line at once – so any musical eventual style is not consciously deliberate. That's the way I tend to compose at present: lyrics and melody together in fusion, hopefully leading to something meaningful. Currently, I'm entertaining an anti-war, Russian-style ear worm: a single starter phrase which now needs to be developed into a full message with accompanying melody and a suitably rousing refrain.

Alison Chabloz interviewed by Canadian free speech campaigner Paul Fromm (*left*). This interview took place at Jez Turner's London Forum. Songs from Ms Chabloz's performance at the Forum, uploaded onto YouTube, are the subject of a prosecution in July 2017.

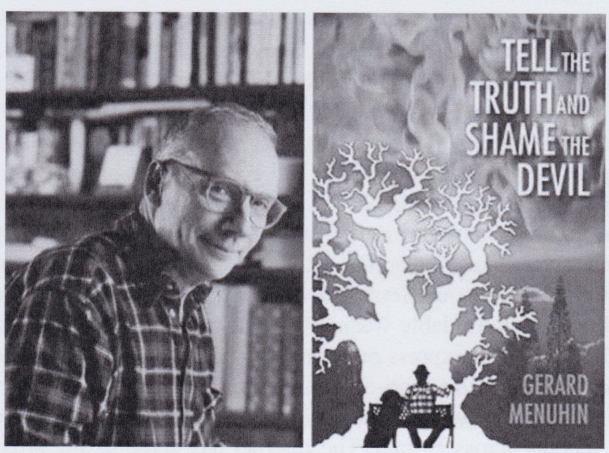
Q. What is your reaction to other forms of Nationalist music which can range from Folkish through traditional patriotic to Oi! music and the Metal sound that many bands on the White Noise scene seem to gravitate to?

A. Once back in Britain, I joined a folk band and we performed regularly, building up a repertoire of mostly Irish tunes, until I was kicked out for being a patriot! I am deeply in love with the traditional music of the British Isles – another reason to be glad to be back in my own country of birth. The sound of Kathryn Tickell playing the Northumbrian pipes moves me far more than any pop, rock or punk, although that's not always been true of my listening tastes. Nowadays, I tend to find most modern music bland and therefore listen mostly to folk, classical, some jazz or what's currently going on musically inside my own head. I'd rather listen to Mozart, find peace and quiet through writing, hear a song thrush, or work on developing nascent tunes. I do have quite a vinyl collection dating back to the '80s, but punk and metal were never really my thing. I can however understand the appeal of angry, thrashing grooves to generations of disillusioned and disaffected youths. During my university years, I was a fan of groups like The Smiths and, before then, Kate Bush was an early modern influence. Later on, I collected albums by Joni Mitchell so perhaps readers will understand that my musical tastes don't necessarily tie in with music generally associated with white nationalism, at least not in the populist sense. Having said that, Kate Bush and Joni Mitchell both wrote songs which could be defined as having identitarian sentiments.

Q. I have been writing poems for most of my adulthood and it's only over the last year or so that some have been set to music. I have had to adopt poetry into lyrics with melody and tune in mind – what are your feelings on the differences - or similarities between Racial Nationalist Poetry and White Nationalist music? Which would you consider the most effective in carrying our message out?

A. Paul Bowles, author of *Tea in the Sahara*, was originally a composer but forsook music in favour of the written word because he believed he could express himself more thoroughly via writing than via musical composition. Of course, he wrote mainly novels, not poetry, and his music was mainly instrumental, but I sympathise with what Bowles is getting at. Ten years ago whilst I was still teaching music in two Swiss schools and editing for *GstadLife*, I would often be sent to write reviews of music concerts. After a hard day's teaching (or rather trying to get large classrooms of hormonal teenagers to behave themselves), to be able to go and listen, for free, to some of the world's finest musicians and be paid for expressing my thoughts on their performance was a hugely satisfying experience. But I'm getting off track as writing reviews cannot really be compared to writing poetry or texts intended for the spoken word. Perhaps this sentiment of fulfilment from writing reviews was first and foremost an exercise in stroking my own ego, confirming the unavoidable fact that artists and especially musicians are essentially narcissists whose main objective is to get noticed.

In ancient Greece, the education system was comprised of two branches, music and gymnastics, where music included song, instrumental music, but also theatre, epic poetry, literature and even mathematics. Moreover, it can be argued that music is a natural consequence of dance and, more precisely, of ancient mating rituals which are still observable among all earth's species. When lyrics are added to music in order to create song, the message has the potential to become more powerful than the spoken word alone. Music is more than just a



Anti-Zionist Jewish author and 'Holocaust' sceptic Gerard Menuhin wrote the words of one of Alison Chabloiz's controversial songs.

universal, spiritual language. Music is life and, as prominent German nationalist Manfred Roeder of Haus Richberg always said "When we start to sing, we start to win."

Q. Listening to your recent songs about the fiction of the Holocaust, I notice that you incorporate a lot of humour into your lyrics. Do you think you would ever, or have, written songs which are more serious in tone in politically questioning the whole charade of the Holocaust Industry?

A. My parody of the Jewish tune *Hashual* (The Fox) which I took to write *Haavara* – story of the The Transfer Agreement between Zionists and the Third Reich - is more serious in tone than my other four *Songs of the Shoah* and, in fact, the lyrics to *Tell Me More Lies* were written by Gerard Menuhin. It's an advantage to able to write lyrics to existing music as I did with *Haavara* and my Piaf parodies as well as having the necessary skill to set someone else's lyrics to my own music. Gerard has sent me a new poem on transgenderism – a challenge that I'm looking forward to, once my Russian ear worm has been put to bed, so to speak. I've recently been inspired by listening to political speeches given by the late Jonathan Bowden so, yes, I think there may be more serious songs in the pipeline. At the same time, I often use humour and irony in my blog posts as well as in my song lyrics, irrespective of the seriousness of the topic I'm dealing with. As always, I shall have to get down to some hard graft and wait to see the final result.

Q. I know you have this absurd and vindictive court case coming up. What are your plans for the future if the verdict goes against you? Will you continue to champion Truth in History, as David Irving puts it and what would you think would be a longer term strategy for we Nationalists to use Art as a weapon in fighting for this truth?

A. Seeing as the CPS still hasn't managed to formally charge me, if the case does go to trial and if, by way of the most absurd travesty of justice, I'm found guilty of writing funny songs which I shared on the Internet, I shall appeal. In any case, I shall certainly not be making any apology, nor shall I be grovelling for forgiveness in front of the chronically offended. The original private prosecutor, CAA Chairman, Gideon Falter, along with the charity's Director of Enforcement, Steve Silverman, have been at my throat under the guise of anonymous Twitter trolls since the Edinburgh Fringe in 2015. Neither of these two men – nor indeed anyone else – was forced to watch my videos. As Peter Rushton remarked in a recent talk he gave at the South West Forum, the aim of our traditional enemy in my particular case is clearly to set a legal precedent, making 'Holocaust' denial 'grossly offensive' under the Communications Act. If they succeed, there will be no need for any formal anti-revisionist legislation as already exists in 18 European countries. Once a precedent is set here in the UK, the Lobby will then set its sights on the US First Amendment.

The role of any artist is to provoke a reaction and my songs have certainly managed to do that. My *Songs of the Shoah* have made me famous worldwide, not only for their musicality but also for a political cause close to many people's hearts. In this respect and, despite the fact that the enemies of free speech have been trying, and are still trying, to ruin me professionally and socially, I'm proud to say that my life's artistic goal has been accomplished. Our traditional enemy far prefer being abused, insulted and complained about, rather than be mercilessly mocked, cabaret-style. Humour and satire are exceedingly effective in getting our message across, and it's important to remember that the most formidable weapon we possess is truth. Passages from the Talmud which express outright hatred and contempt for non-Jews cannot be dismissed as anti-Semitic conspiracy theories. The words are there, in black and white and are still being preached in synagogues and faith schools across Britain. The Internet has given us the possibility to expose the mainstream as a propaganda and brainwashing operation and we must work to get the message across by whatever means.. Thanks for your interesting questions.

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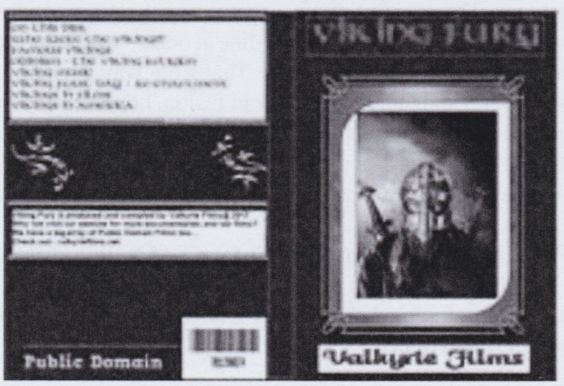

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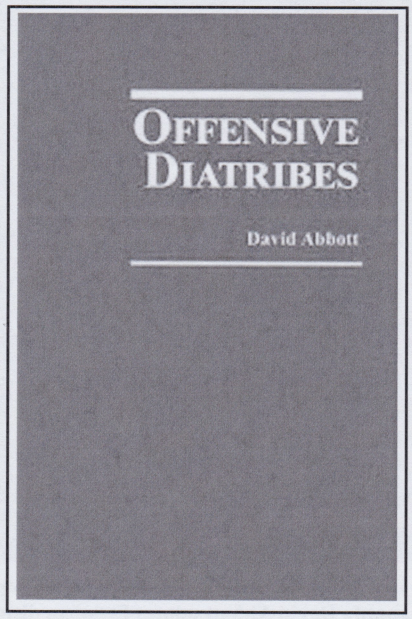
Book Review – *Offensive Diatribes* – by David Abbott

Offensive Diatribes by David Abbott, Sparrow Books Publishers (2016) ISBN: 978-0-9572289-1-7 348 pages (soft-cover). Available for £10 (UK) from Sparrow Books, PO Box 475, Ramsgate, CT11 1BN or online from www.sparrowbooks.webeden.co.uk.

I reviewed East Ender David Abbott's previous collection of essays, *Dark Albion: a requiem for the English*, in *H&D* 65, and I am delighted to be able to review this latest collection of Mr Abbott's hard-hitting, pungent and often witty "diatribes" as he calls them.

Mr Abbott's latest book is more narrowly focussed on the issue of Islam and the consequences of the colonisation of Britain by millions of its followers than was his previous work, which dealt more widely with Immigration and other aspects of the darkening of Albion.



It also pretty much exemplifies Mr Abbott's strengths and weaknesses as a writer, with the former in this reviewer's opinion much exceeding the latter. Which, on the other hand, means the author could, if he would, the more readily correct those weaknesses and thereby turn good writing into truly great political literature.

As with his previous book, Mr Abbott gives us not so much chapters as over 40 more-or-less self-sufficient essays, on an Islam-related theme which nonetheless ranges across Europe and the Middle East over the last 1,400 years as well as focussing on some notable contemporary figures. Mr Abbott's essays continue to have witty titles such as "In Beds with the Enemy" (about the notably Islamic town of Luton, Bedfordshire), "Allies in Wonderland", "An Oxymoron and Other Morons", "A Nightmayor", "Presstitutes", and "Post-Colognial Crisis" (concerning the New Year's Eve groping rampage conducted by Syrian Muslims against German women in Cologne).

He also gives us some penetrating insights, such as this on the distinction between politics and religion "To Christians…political activity was directed at changing their surroundings while all religion was directed at changing themselves. Politics and religion were separate."

As Mr Abbott incisively, repeatedly and to my mind correctly observes throughout this book, that is not a distinction Islam makes. It wishes to impose not just rules of personal behaviour, faith and morality on its own believers but rules of law, political structures, and governance on everyone.

Indeed Islam can be considered as being a political ideology as much as, or indeed arguably instead of, a religion. A comparison of Islam with Communism rather than Christianity would I think be enlightening. Muslims and Marxists alike found their world-view on the most authoritative sources of knowledge available to them at the time their ideologies were founded. For Karl Marx in the mid-19th Century, that was "Science", so his ideology describes itself as "scientific". For Mohammed in the 7th Century, and just as relevantly for the Umayyad functionaries who turned the collection of sayings and stories that had gathered around him into a coherent ideology around a Book a century later, the most authoritative source of knowledge was the word of a god, so Islam describes itself as "divinely-inspired".

But for both Muslims and Marxists their corpus of belief was not merely a guide to what to believe but to what to do. For both it was a call not merely to think or believe but to act, a call to revolution not only personal but social and political. Like Marxism, Islam prescribes a blueprint for a new and different society. An Islamic state is just as much innate in Islam as a socialist state is in Marxism. If Islam is a political ideology as much as a religion, then Marxism became a religion as much as a political ideology, with sacred doctrines that could not be questioned – the antithesis of its claimed "scientific" nature – and holy prophets, Marx, Engels, Lenin and for a while Stalin, of whom any criticism was blasphemy to be stamped out unquestioningly.

Other religions may sometimes offer political ideas – one thinks of the Catholic Social Doctrine which inspired Distributism – but tend mostly to consider that the kingdom they serve is not of this World. No other faith of which I am aware has the detailed social and legal blueprint on which to found a state that is inherent in Islamic teaching and belief. Mr Abbott therefore makes a telling point when he says that "Islam is a totalitarian political ideology". Just like Communism, in fact.

Given that the sort of criticism of Islam of which much of Mr Abbott's book consists is in danger of being banned as "inciting religious hatred", thus challenging whether Islam is really a religion or a political ideology based on a supernatural premise (as is Marxism also really – it is predicated on a wholly unsubstantiated chiliastic vision of a sort of Rapture of perfect Communism run by perfect altruistic people one day) is likely to prove worthwhile in the future. It is highly unlikely, after all, that "inciting political hatred" will ever be criminalised. To do so would put Messrs Gable, Lowles, the ironically named "Hope not Hate" and the foaming fanatic bigots of hysterical "anti-fascism" behind bars in jig time.

Mr Abbott, who is an atheist, makes clear he thinks even if Islam is a religion, religions deserve no particular protection or even respect. "Why should we respect silly beliefs" he asks, "just because their adherents call it religion?" "Let us abandon the principle that religious faith must automatically be respected just because it is religious faith, the belief that faith is a virtue" he argues.

My own view here is that, as the Founding Fathers of the USA wisely saw, and wrote into the First Amendment to their Constitution, freedom of speech and ideas is an important social good in itself. Any set of ideas and beliefs that cannot take criticism, and that seeks to suppress such criticism rather than answer, or at worst ignore, it, is seriously defective and should be exposed in debate as such. "Taking offence" and responding to criticism with emotional outrage, is a childish response which should not be cosseted. The usual counter arguments against freedom of speech about shouting FIRE! in a crowded theatre and inciting riot, social discord etc. are already answered to the extent I feel they need to be by long-existing remedies at Common Law, which America inherited and still keeps from England. Reasonably-framed libel laws also protect individuals against being falsely traduced. Otherwise, "let all things be discussed, and let truth prevail!"

Whilst he still can, Mr Abbott speaks freely on the subject of Islam. He offers a telling quote from Turkish President (soon to be President for Life if not Sultan the way he is going one suspects) Recep Erdogan: "The term 'moderate Islam' is ugly and offensive and an insult to our religion. There is no moderate or immoderate Islam. Islam is Islam and that is it". Unfortunately – and this remains a besetting and serious weakness of Mr Abbott's writing, which I highlighted in my review of his last book and which he has not corrected in this one – there is no information as to the source of this quote by which a sceptical reader could verify it as genuine.

Mr Abbott also explains how Islam permits its adherents to lie and dissimulate so as to appear a lot more "moderate" than they actually are. Communists in Western countries of course used to do much the same thing, especially when their world leader – their Caliph, one might say – was Josef Stalin. Thus today's Muslims, like yesterday's Marxists, are able to surround themselves with a smoke-screen of well-meaning liberal "useful idiots" behind whose twitterings and obfuscations they can advance their real agenda of imposing a global totalitarian tyranny. Mr Abbott gives us some fine examples.

Mr Abbott also provides extremely useful information, not widely known amongst even Nationalists, let alone the general public, on such matters as the precise origin of the Pakistani settler community in Britain. 70% of them are Mirpuris, from a region rural and backward even by Pakistani standards. Mr Abbott does not stress as much as I feel he should the additional issue that, generation after generation since they first came here, these communities have sent to the homeland for brides for their sons. Exactly as British settlers in Kenya and India did, in fact, and for exactly the same reason – that their grandchildren should not "go native" but should be raised in what they felt to be the superior culture and beliefs of their home country. Thus for two or even three generations now ethnic-Pakistani children, born in Britain as were their fathers and even grandfathers, have been raised by peasant women from remote villages in Mirpur and other rustic Pakistani provinces, women who often never learned to speak English and if at all possible never spoke to English people, to hold fast to what even by the standards of the educated middle-class elite of the major Pakistani cities is a backward, reactionary and bigoted form of Islam. No wonder Bradford and Blackburn breed suicide bombers and jihadis.

This and some really quite chilling demographic information – for once cited with checkable sources and so of solid value – make the second essay in this book, "Wombs as Weapons", a real highlight everyone should read.

Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan survived an attempted military coup with his authority enhanced. David Abbott quotes Erdoğan dismissing the concept of 'moderate' Islam, though reviewer Ian Freeman is disturbed by the lack of references to support this and some other facts and statements in the book.

Especially as it is followed by a very good historical account of the rise of Islam, which makes the important point that the Crusades, portrayed by our media as a gross provocation and an invasion of "Muslim lands" were in fact an attempt to liberate lands which Muslims had stolen from Christians in, then, the relatively recent past, and in which a substantial population were still Christians. As was the case until our time, when a combination of ham-fisted American blundering and renascent Islam is now ethnically cleansing the Middle East of its ancient Christian communities. Ethnic cleansing which when alleged – largely falsely as it transpired – in relation to Muslim Albanians by Christian Serbs caused waves of NATO bombers to be despatched to kill civilians in Belgrade but which when the perpetrators are Muslims and the victims Christian has been met with a much more muted response. As Mr Abbott argues, the West appears paralysed by militant Islam and almost to will its own defeat and oblivion.

Sadly this essay also reflects a weakness, although in fairness a minor and infrequent one, in Mr Abbott's writing – easily checked factual errors. The catastrophic Battle of Manzikert which lost Anatolia – most of what is now "Turkey" – to Christendom was not fought as Mr A. says in the 14th Century by the Byzantines against the Othman, or Ottoman, Turks. It was fought in the 11th Century, 1071 to be precise, against the Seljuk Turks under their leader Alp Arslan.

It was, incidentally, a glaring example of the besetting sin of White Europeans – internal disunity and putting short-term self-interest above the long-term common good. The East Roman Emperor Romanos IV Diogenes was deceived into fighting the Turkish warlord – who actually simply wanted to pass his frontiers peacefully to invade Fatimid Egypt, ruled as it then was by "Shiite heretics" – and then was betrayed on the battlefield by a conspiracy of ambitious nobles and palace eunuchs back in his capital. The Turks in fact then released the Emperor they had taken captive in the battle and agreed to respect his borders, so they could get back to their planned incursion toward the Nile. But internecine fighting for the Throne amongst sundry plotters had by then reduced the eastern provinces of the Byzantine Empire to such chaos, and rendered the former Emperor so powerless, that the undefended pasturelands of Anatolia were left open to the Turks, who were at that point unable to resist the temptation any longer to turn sharp right, pour into Asia Minor instead of Iraq, enslave or expel the native Christians, and settle lands the West has yet to recover. A bit more unity in the face of the common Islamic enemy and today Greek-speaking Christians might still dwell in a land that never became Turkey, whilst the Nile Valley and what is now Egypt would be peopled by Turkish-speakers. See for example the middle volume of John Julius Norwich's excellent 3-volume *History of Byzantium* for the sordid details. Ancient Byzantium, like modern British Nationalism, and indeed our Race and Civilization everywhere and everywhen, was ever let down by treason, ambition, greed and folly within its own ranks. We have met the real Enemy, and he is Us…

However one historical error does not at all undermine Mr Abbott's well-argued historical case that Islam is not and never has been a "religion of peace". It was born by the sword and spread by the sword, with many a massacre and atrocity on the way, some of which this author rightly rescues from historical obscurity, often the result of history being written by the winners, a situation that continues unchanged into our own times.

Mr Abbott also prefaces his chapter with a truly prophetic and insightful quote from the great Anglo-French writer Hilaire Belloc writing almost 80 years ago: "It is dangerous that Westerners have forgotten all about Islam, They have never come into contact with it. They take for granted that it is decaying, and that, anyway, it is just a foreign religion which will not concern them. Islam very nearly destroyed us. It is the most formidable and persistent enemy our civilization has had, and may at any moment become as large a menace in the future as it has in the past. There will probably be a resurrection of Islam and our grandchildren will see a renewal of that tremendous struggle between the Christian culture and what has been for more than a thousand years its greatest opponent". Mr Abbott merely notes that this was written in 1938, but I will here do what he should have done and give the full cite – it is a quote from Chapter Four of Belloc's book *The Great Heresies*, which is still available from Amazon in a 2015 reprint by Cavalier Books.

Mr Abbott is also excellent on today as well as yesterday, exposing the real nature of "our ally" Saudi Arabia, in reality a hotbed and wellspring of Islamist terrorism, the state most linked, unlike Afghanistan, still less Iraq, with 9/11, despite which the US supports the Saudi regime and Britain arms them via lucrative contracts. He also exposes a number of the Great and the Good and the vacuity of their liberal Islamophilia, whilst pointing out how real British children, for example, suffer through being groomed by Pakistani rape gangs and real people like 15-year-old Glaswegian boy Kriss Donald are murdered in Islamically-inspired hate attacks.

There is much more excellent stuff in Mr Abbott's book which I have no hesitation in recommending. Or almost no hesitation. Because this fine book could have been even better. Not so much because of minor lapses of fact like the date of the Battle of Manzikert. Or the gratuitous and highly-actionable libel he drops in, apropos of nothing as far as I can see, against a British celebrity, for which I suspect he has no evidence and which is quite irrelevant to his subject.

But because of the principal weakness of this and Mr Abbott's previous book – a persistent failure to back up his claims and quotes with references so they could be verified by a sceptical reader. References, evidence and citations of original sources I have no doubt he could if he wished provide… Again and again Mr Abbott offers us facts and quotes which would powerfully advance our cause in debate and propaganda. Again and again, he defuses the warheads of these by giving no citation, no source, no way of checking what he says happened or was said.

For example, an account of the Islamisation of a Birmingham primary school on page 86 is vaguely ascribed to having been "once published" in *The Economist*. On page 124 Sheikh Omar Bakri Mohammed is quoted as saying "The life of an unbeliever has no value" – but when and where did he say this and what is the evidence? On pages 127 and 128 sundry prominent Muslims are quoted as approving of Islamic terrorism, but with no way offered of checking when and where they said this. An entire essay. "Shores of Sharia", contains much powerful demographic information vaguely ascribed without date or URL to the "Liberty GB website". An expose of Muslim Labour peer Lady Uddin cites newspapers as its source but without the relevant dates. A string of Muslim atrocities are listed on page 187 as being "on the Internet". Where? An excellent expose of journalist Mehdi Hasan, formerly political editor of the *New Statesman*, contains a string of damaging quotes without time, place, or source, rendering them useless in debate. Similar vagueness undermines some otherwise most useful quotes by Yasmin Alibhai-Brown. Yet on page 205 we find a quote from a newspaper with the precise date it appeared, which is what Mr Abbott should do for all his quotes. Statements such as "there are 50m Muslims in Europe and 80% of them are living on benefits" sound to many, not just liberals, like simple bigotry and prejudiced inventions unless such claims are backed up with evidence, which in this case, as so often, Mr Abbott does not provide.

He needs to provide the verifiable evidence for the facts and quotes he offers. Especially when these are really telling – because extraordinary claims – and so they will appear to the general public – require extraordinary evidence. I have no doubt Mr Abbott is telling the truth. But he needs to back it up with evidence. Otherwise nobody not already on his side and ours will believe him. It is just these sceptical readers this book would, were this fault amended, be superbly effective in my view in winning over.

This is really the only significant flaw in what is otherwise a first-rate book. In fairness to Mr. Abbott, he is in good company in failing to substantiate controversial claims. The same flaw in my view seriously devalues A.K. Chesterton's *New Unhappy Lords*. But David Abbott, unlike AK, is still around to remedy matters. He should do so – as he should have done so if he had read my review of his last similarly flawed volume. If Mr Abbott had provided the evidence and references for his statements, which I am sure he could have done, I would be recommending that readers buy his book in bulk and send copies to influential local and national figures, as well as their friends and anyone else who might benefit from having their eyes opened to the reality of today's Britain. As it is, many of them would dismiss it as mere unsubstantiated ranting "offensive diatribes".

A pity, because this book could be so much more than just Offensive Diatribes. With references, perhaps in footnotes, it could be a mighty sword of truth we could wield well. Hopefully Mr Abbott will take heed and his next book will indeed be that sword. But nevertheless I have no hesitation in recommending that readers buy and read his latest work. It is a masterpiece, if a flawed one.

Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire

JOHN TYNDALL MEMORIAL MEETING 2017

Western Spring are pleased to announce that we will be hosting this year's annual John Tyndall Memorial Meeting, which will be held at a prestigious venue on 1st July 2017, at a location in central England to be announced nearer the time.

The meeting will feature a line-up of leading nationalist speakers and a new format, and while some will recount their memories of John Tyndall, others will share their vision of how we project his legacy forward. Please set this day aside in your diaries.

Further information will be released in a series of announcements leading up to the big day, but ticket numbers will be limited and those wishing to attend are advised to secure their ticket by registering their interest early, by email to: jtmemorial@tutanota.com.

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Book Review - *George Pitt-Rivers and the Nazis* by Bradley W. Hart

George Pitt-Rivers and the Nazis by Bradley W. Hart. Published by Bloomsbury Academic, 2015; ISBN-:1472569954; 288 pages; Paperback; Available for £20.00 from Bloomsbury Publishing. 31 Bedford Avenue,London, WC1B 3AT, UK or online at www.bloomsbury.com or from www.amazon.co.uk

I have to admit that when I was given this book to review, I had never heard of George Pitt-Rivers. That in itself is unusual, for apart from a shared ideology with him I have studied many aspects of archaeology and yet never come across his name.

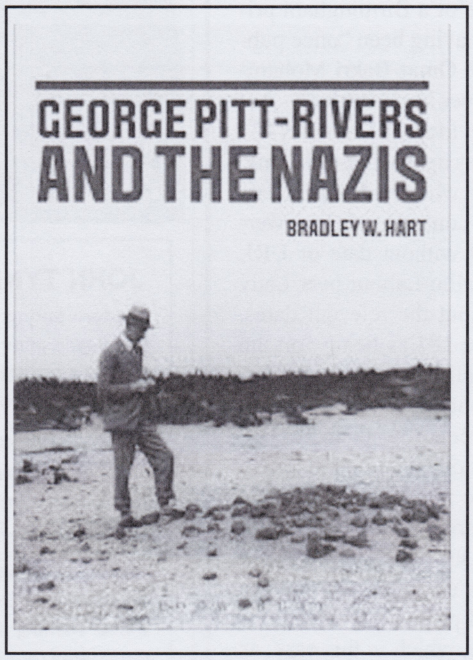
Pitt-Rivers, like his father and his grandfather before him, established the foundations of modern archaeology without which we would not have the forensic abilities and the many deeper discoveries that go with them.

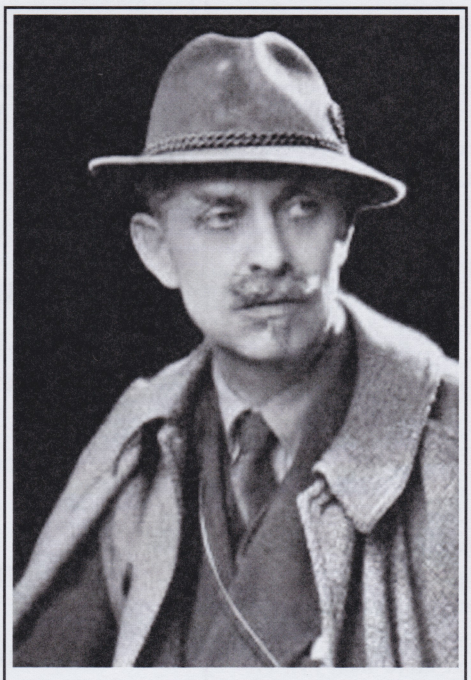
George Pitt-Rivers was born in London, his birth registered under the surname Fox in Chesterfield. He was a son of Alexander Edward Lane Fox-Pitt-Rivers (2 November 1855 – 19 August 1927) and of his wife Alice Ruth Hermione, daughter of Lord Henry Thynne. His father was a son of Augustus Pitt Rivers, ethnologist and anthropologist and founder of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, upon whose death in 1900 he inherited the Pitt-Rivers estate. After Alexander died in 1927, the estate was inherited by George and it was so large that "it was said, albeit with exaggeration, that he could ride from coast to coast without leaving his own land."

He was a Captain in the Royal Dragoon Guards and took part with distinction in World War I. He was wounded in the First Battle of Ypres and subsequently sent to England for surgery and recuperation.

After the war he published a book *The World Significance of the Russian Revolution,* the first of his anti-Bolshevik and anti-Semitic public activity. During 1922–25, Pitt-Rivers held the position of Principal Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of Australia, his father-in law. His experience with the Maori led to his lasting interest in anthropology, which he studied in Oxford under Bronisław Malinowski.

In 1927 he attended the World Population Conference and published a book *Clash of Cultures and the Contact of Races*. Two years later, Pitt-Rivers was elected a fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute; he also represented the Eugenics Society at the International Federation of Eugenics Organizations. From 1931 to 1937, Pitt-Rivers held the positions of the Secretary General and Treasurer of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems, where he came to contact with German eugenicists Eugen Fischer and his assistant Lothar Loeffler. During this time, he also became increasingly embroiled in politics, praising the ideas of Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler.





George Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers (1890-1966)

This book traces the remarkable career of a man who might have been remembered as one of Britain's leading scientists, but instead became involved in a milieu of far-right figures that would become – wrongly – infamous and end his academic career.

Also regarded as one of Britain's leading anthropologists, George Pitt-Rivers departed from the mainstream academic establishment in the 1930s, becoming first involved in the eugenics movement and later in pro-Nazi organisations. Publishing works ranging from academic studies of South Pacific tribes to a book supporting Adolf Hitler's annexation of the Sudetenland, Pitt-Rivers gained international attention before the Second World War. In 1937 he attended the Nuremberg Rally and met Hitler, documenting his trip in extensive photographs.

A very interesting biography of someone who seems to be an often ignored man, due in part to his being overshadowed by his forebeares. Moving from his military service, to his rise as an anthropologist with promise and eventually looking at the fascist inclinations that led to his unlawful incarceration under Defence Regulation 18B, which was introduced so that Winston Churchill could get on with the job of dismantling the British Empire and fighting an unjust war to exterminate the people of Germany.

The book is highly readable and informative. Well worth reading for those with an interest in British intellectual history and the history of fascist sympathisers in Britain.

Dr. Hart does an excellent job in presenting a compelling portrait of a complicated but highly intelligent man. His research into the topic is extensive and he was personally responsible for moving the correspondence of Pitt-Rivers to Churchill College, Cambridge.

Remember though that the author, Dr. Hart is at base, an Establishment Liberal.

This book makes the reader think about the human condition in terms of the human psyche and the evolutionary status of Homo sapiens.

Hart had the good fortune to gain access to the papers left behind by George Pitt-Rivers, who never found the time to write his own memoirs.

Pitt-Rivers was an Englishman born into a respected elitist family, and who had the intelligence and motivation to live a productive life as an anthropologist. During this period from approximately 1920 to 1940 he becomes intrigued with Adolf Hitler and his fascistic philosophy; in addition he became an anti-Semite, understanding that the Jews of Europe were in fact a very negative force and were actively driving Britain into a 'Brothers' War'.

Wartime internee Stella Lonsdale – whose relationship with British and German intelligence was ambiguous – became Pitt-Rivers' common-law wife and inherited his estate in 1966.

Pitt-Rivers then assumes the aura of a martyr-like figure after WWII begins and knows that his country is now set on a path which will ultimately destroy it as the great power which Pitt-Rivers wanted it to remain.

All these details are brought to the reader in excellent prose reflecting strong research and scholarly qualities of the author. This is a piece of history that teaches us about life's travails and how to recognize them. Pitt-Rivers died in 1966, living long enough to see his country filled with cemeteries for those who gave their lives in a war which did not need to be and was fought on behalf of a gang of Rootless Cosmopolitans and their hangers-on, such as Churchill and his unsavoury ilk.

As previously stated, Pitt-Rivers was illegally held without trial and locked up in the Tower of London (1940–1942) during the Second World War as a Mosleyite sympathiser as were a good number of other brave men and woman who knew that the war of Unconditional Surrender by Germany was both morally and politically wrong.

It was not until after the War that he met Stella Lonsdale, who had herself been incarcerated in Paris by the Germans, who suspected her of being an English spy, but she eventually managed to make her way to England – where she was imprisoned, suspected of being a German spy! She became George's mistress, and took his name, though they never married. Stella inherited from George when he died in 1966.

In his Will he left Stella instructions that any property to be sold must be sold individually, rather than as an estate, in order that tenants might buy the properties they leased from the Pitt-Rivers Estate. Much of the village of Okeford Fitzpaine was thus released. Stella also sold off a large proportion of the artifacts held in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham in Dorset that she inherited from George. The Pitt-Rivers Museum in Oxford has been trying ever since to recover those items – which were uncatalogued. His legacy is by no means dead and the Museum will carry it on.

This book is well worth a place in any White Nationalist's book collection as it covers so much of what we believe and not the least of these being the study and application of Racial Eugenics.

Reviewed by Eddy Morrison, Leeds, Yorkshire

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Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd: South Africa's Greatest Prime Minister, Part V

Editor's note: Part IV of this article appeared in H&D *Issue 78*

On 13 July 1963 the security police raided the headquarters of *Umkhonto we Sizwe* (Assegaai of the People), the military wing of the African National Congress at Lilliesleaf Farm[180] in Rivonia, an outlying suburb of Johannesburg. There they discovered over a hundred maps detailing potential targets for sabotage such as police stations, post offices, Bantu Affairs offices, power stations, electricity pylons and railway and telephone cables.[181] 193 of these proposed acts of sabotage had already taken place. They also found a document titled 'Operation Mayibuye'. According to this plan of attack 7,000 well armed terrorists would be brought in by air and ship. Two areas in the Cape Province and one each in Natal and Transvaal would serve as bases. The national command was responsible for securing 48,000 anti-personnel mines, 210,000 hand grenades, 1,500 timing devices, 144 tons of ammonium nitrate, 21.6 tons of aluminium powder and one ton of black powder. As the chief prosecutor, Dr. Percy Yutar, said at the subsequent trial, "production requirements" for munitions for a six-month period were sufficient to blow up the whole of Johannesburg.[182]

The eleven defendants at the 1963 trial of ANC terrorists following the raid on a farmhouse in the Johannesburg suburb of Rivonia. They comprised four Jews, one Indian and six blacks: two other Jews escaped from prison and fled before the trial.

The following persons were arrested: Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Andrew Mlangeni, Elias Motsoaledi (all Blacks), Ahmed Kathrada (Indian), Lionel Bernstein, Hilliard Festenstein, Arthur Goldreich, Denis Goldberg, Bob Hepple, James Kantor and Harold Wolpe (all Whites). It is noteworthy that all these white revolutionaries were Jews.[183] Their participation conforms to a pattern dating back to at least the English Civil War in the 1640s[184] where Jews have consistently played a prominent role in almost all revolutions and wars since that time. It is possible that some of them are motivated by idealism and may genuinely believe that they are advancing a worthwhile cause, but very few of them realise that they are nothing more than the useful idiots or patsies of the international banking fraternity. The African National Congress (ANC) is and always has been a Jewish outfit employed solely for the benefit of the plutocrats.[185]

The trial lasted from October 1963 to April 1964. The principal charge was that the accused had recruited persons for training in the preparation and use of explosives and in terrorist warfare for the purposes of violent revolution and committing acts of sabotage. The defence team was lead by Advocate Bram Fischer, a Rhodes scholar, who was responsible for writing Mandela's three hour speech, which the latter read out from the dock on 20 April 1964.

Those found guilty of high treason, including Nelson Mandela, the premier puppet of the international bankers, who was already serving a five year term of imprisonment, were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment or life. Goldreich, the leader and mastermind of the conspiracy to overthrow the South African Government, and Wolpe escaped before the trial took place. Unaccountably, the prosecution laid charges of the lesser offence of sabotage against the defendants, and not treason. If the latter charges had been laid, Mandela and his co-defendants would have received, in terms of the then existing law, the death penalty.

On 16 June 1964 Dr. Verwoerd commented on presiding judge Dr. Quartus de Wet's judgment in parliament as follows: "These people are criminals, Communist criminals…When it is said in these circles that they are glad that Mandela received a life-long sentence and not the death penalty, because he may later, like Kenyatta, become a leader of the future, then I say, God forbid it".[186]

In early September 1963 Dr. Verwoerd sent confidential invitations to the foreign ministers of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to visit South Africa at the latter's expense. They would be free to see what they liked and speak to whomsoever they wished because "South Africa has nothing of which to be ashamed of or to hide away."[187]

However, instead of replying directly to the South African government, these Scandinavian countries in an act of dismaying discourtesy, issued a joint press statement in which they refused to send any representatives. They said that they wanted "to continue judging South Africa's policy without firsthand knowledge". Dr. Verwoerd replied that he could not imagine "a weaker or more wrong excuse than that which they had given. It is clear that the real reason for their refusal is that they are afraid of the truth, and to testify to it. They are afraid to base their judgment impartially on the real facts of South African policy. We set the test – they failed to pass it".[188] Dr Verwoerd concluded that "The whole world now knows that they are a people who pretend to be impartial and honest, but who prefer to stay away so that they can say what they like and only make as if they know. But in the end truth must and will triumph in spite of disappointments".[189]

Dr. Verwoerd believed that a strong foreign policy determined the maintenance of stable internal policies.[190] On 15 March 1963 Harold Wilson, who was at that time leader of the opposition Labour Party, announced in a speech at Trafalgar Square, London that if his party came to power, all arms exports to South Africa would be forbidden. On 15 October 1964 the Labour Party defeated the Conservative Party in a general election. Mr Wilson reiterated his undertaking not to supply South Africa with arms, and in particular the export of sixteen Buccaneer[191] S.50 long range low level attack aircraft, which had been purchased under the Simon's Town Naval Agreement. Previously in a speech he gave at Pietersburg on 2 July 1964 Dr. Verwoerd warned Mr. Wilson that if the aircraft were not delivered, he would terminate the Simon's Town Naval Agreement. After consulting his naval chiefs, Mr. Wilson backed down and allowed the export of the aircraft to proceed. An option to purchase a further sixteen Buccaneers was not allowed and as a result thereof redundancies had to be instituted at the Hawker Siddeley factory in Brough, England.

In July 1964 Dr. Verwoerd agreed, at the suggestion of the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, to appoint a judicial commission to investigate the influence and activities of all secret organisations, which included the Freemasons, the Broederbond and the Sons of England, and to determine if these bodies were a danger to the state or peace. Dr. Verwoerd formulated the guidelines which the commission had to follow and in its report submitted to parliament, it was found that freemasonry "was not a danger to the state nor to the peace of the nation".[192]

In April 1965 the US government tried to embarrass Dr. Verwoerd when it requested that the aircraft carrier *USS Independence* be allowed

Dr Verwoerd (*left*) with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and their wives during Smith's official visit to South Africa in January 1964. A year later Smith made his 'unilateral declaration of independence' from the U.K.

to take on bunker fuel at Cape Town harbour. It also requested that Negro sailors be permitted to take shore leave and that Negro members of the air crews be allowed to land on local airfields. Dr. Verwoerd refused to accede to this unmistakable provocation. The ship was refused entry and had to refuel in mid-ocean at great expense to the United States Navy.[193] Dr. Verwoerd would not tolerate any American interference in the internal affairs of South Africa and earlier in that year he had expelled one of several diplomats who had misbehaved themselves.[194]

There was nothing unusual in Dr. Verwoerd applying this policy. In 1951 when the United States Navy set up a naval air station in Keflavik, Iceland, the Icelandic government insisted that no Negroes be stationed on the island.[195] The Icelanders wished to retain the homogeneity of their Celtic/Nordic forebears and to protect their gene pool.

The policy of separate development in sport, which was in concurrence with traditional practice, was organised on a racial basis. In his New Year's speech in 1964 Dr. Verwoerd warned that "The purpose of those who attack our policy of separation is clear; it is to use sport as a means of forcing racial integration on us. We must not allow our attackers to frighten us, for we are involved in a life and death struggle".

In June – September 1965 while a Springbok rugby team was touring New Zealand, the possibility was raised in the media that Maoris could form part of the New Zealand team on their next tour to South Africa in 1967. In a speech[196] given at Loskop Dam in the Eastern Transvaal on 4 September 1965, Dr. Verwoerd stated unambiguously that when South African teams toured overseas as guests, and when it was the custom to include non-Whites, such as Maoris, in the host's team that was entirely acceptable. When teams visited South Africa, they were expected to abide by South African norms and traditions and not include non-Whites.

As we may observe once again, Dr. Verwoerd refused to yield on principle and was frequently described or depicted in cartoons as a man of granite.[197] He would often hold up the example of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,[198] which initially made a number of small concessions and eventually crumbled. On the other hand Dr. Verwoerd could be flexible when, for example, he overruled the caucus who wished to maintain a prohibition on the sale of alcohol to black people. He said that prohibition was creating enmity against the police and bedevilling race relations and that the ban therefore had to be lifted. It is quite possible that the nine policemen who were murdered in a raid for illicit liquor at Cato Manor, Durban in January 1960 prompted this change in policy.

On 11 November 1965 Rhodesia unilaterally declared her independence. Before the declaration Dr. Verwoerd refrained from any comments about the dispute. In a speech he gave to parliament on 25 January 1966, Dr. Verwoerd said that South Africa would continue to maintain good neighbourly relations with Rhodesia and South Africa's policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations. Moreover, South Africa would not participate in any sanctions or boycotts and would continue to trade with both Britain and Rhodesia.

Dr. Verwoerd rejected the notion that South Africa should act as a mediator, as inevitably the one party would be preferred to the other. He noted that there was no similarity between the policy of separate development and the Rhodesian policy of partnership, and warned that the latter would lead to "tragedy".[199] He also made the following prediction: "I say unequivocally that we believe that majority rule there, which means a Black government ruling over the Whites, will lead to destruction and chaos".[200]

Since 2000 when over 3,000 white-owned farms were seized, the size of the economy of the former Rhodesia, now known as Zimbabwe has halved,[201] half the population of 14 million is facing starvation and 90% of the work force is unemployed.[202]

Ever since the Nationalists assumed power in 1948 the United States had adopted a long term strategy to undermine the White government and replace it with a regime of black puppets. In January 1958 the Council on Foreign Relations set up the United States South Africa Leader Exchange Program (USSALEP). It was run from the offices of the notorious African American Institute which as we have already seen was responsible for the Sharpeville riot. The programme was an exchange scheme for leaders of the United States and South Africa and was later expanded to include, mainly journalists, and in total 53 South African journalists would be sent to the United States as Nieman fellows. These journalists were trained to brainwash the Afrikaner people in the tenets of liberalism and ultimately to condition them to accept the dictates of the New World Order. Some of the key figures serving on the South African committee of this sinister organisation were Mr D.P. De Villiers, managing director of Nasionale Pers, Dr. Anton Rupert, chairman of the Rembrandt Tobacco Corporation, Dr. F.E.W Schumann, vice chairman S.A. Atomic Energy Board, Professor H.B. Thom, principal of the University of Stellenbosch, Dr. H.J. van Eck, chairman Industrial Development Corporation and Dr. A.D. Wassenaar, general manager Sanlam.[203]

A sister organisation of the USSALEP was the American Field Service. Founded in 1948 in its present format and endorsed by the United States State Department, its avowed purpose has always been "to promote world peace through international understanding".[204] However, its real aim has always been to identify young boys and girls in their matriculation year at school, who have leadership potential, and to inculcate them with liberal ideas.[205]

In August 1966, shortly before Dr. Verwoerd's assassination, fellow MP, Jaap Marais, asked Dr. Verwoerd what should be done about USSALEP. He replied: "*Dit moet gebreek word. Ek wag net my tyd daarvoor af*". (It must be broken. I am just waiting for my opportunity).[206] Unfortunately Dr. Verwoerd did not live to enable the crushing out of existence of this subversive organisation which continued to operate until 2003.

Dr. Verwoerd had a profound interest in the preservation, maintenance and development of all forms of culture. On 8 April 1959 he officiated[207] at The Castle, South Africa's oldest building, in the establishment of the Simon van der Stel Foundation. The most important task of this foundation was to raise funds to purchase, conserve and where necessary restore buildings of historic and aesthetic interest. He

The South African Springbok rugby team before the First test of their 1965 tour of New Zealand. This tour led to discussion of whether non-whites would be allowed to be part of New Zealand's next touring team in South Africa. Dr Verwoerd pointed out that while South Africans abroad respected their hosts' local laws and customs, it was similarly expected that overseas teams touring South Africa would respect South African laws, norms and traditions.

Margaret Baird (*right*) – widow of television's founder John Logie Baird – seen here at a London conference in 1963 where she came out as an outspoken supporter of Verwoerd's South Africa. Television was not introduced in South Africa until 1976.

said that the foundation should also encourage the formation of organisations to protect the historical buildings and artefacts of other races and mentioned in particular, the Malay Quarter in Cape Town and the Emakuzeni in Zululand.

Dr. Verwoerd was a connoisseur of classical music, ballet and opera and attended performances regularly.[208]

In a speech[209] given in parliament on 9 March 1960, Dr. Verwoerd explained the government's position on the introduction of television. He said that it was a non-essential service and that it would be advantageous to let other countries bear the experimental and developmental costs, including the transition from black and white to colour. He also mentioned the obstacles in providing a service for the whole country and a fair service for each language group and that television would have an adverse effect on attendance at certain sporting events. He said that commercial television would lead to a lowering of cultural standards, particularly if programmes were imported from the United States. He also emphasised the dangers of a "yellow" TV developing, similar to the yellow press. He cited an American survey which found that television advertising had raised the cost of living and the cost of some goods by 25%.

On 14 August 1963 Mrs Margaret Baird, widow of John Logie Baird the inventor of television, defended the South African Government's attitude to television at a London press conference. The following month when she visited South Africa for a five month visit, she praised the South African Broadcasting Corporation, which she found to be "dignified and not impersonal". She also said that some of the programmes on British television "are too sordid for words" and when asked if South Africa should have television, she replied: "In a lovely country like that, why should we sit inside and watch cowboys on television?"[210]

Dr. Verwoerd said that patience was necessary. Another 16 years would pass before television was inaugurated in 1976. He foresaw that old films would be continually recycled. Although he lived before the advent of the internet, it is a fact that this medium of communication has displaced television to an ever-increasing extent; hastened in no small measure by the poor quality of many programmes and the unremitting bias in news reporting world-wide.[211]

Dr. Verwoerd was familiar with South Africa's economic problems and was conscious of the fact that racial peace was dependent on prosperity being enjoyed by all its inhabitants. Rapid industrialisation was one of the key components in order to realise this objective and to attain greater economic sovereignty. He was also aware of South Africa's dependency on exports of raw materials and agricultural products, and realised that the solution, in this instance, lay in the beneficiation of minerals and the expansion of import replacement industries.

Long term planning and the improved use of capital formed an integral part of Dr. Verwoerd's thinking. He set up an economics section[212] in the prime minister's department which worked closely with the Economic Council of Advisers.

During his premiership the infrastructure was considerably enhanced with the planning and building of new Eskom power stations (R160 million),[213] a third Iscor steel plant (R540 million), a second Sasol oil from coal plant (R60 million), expansion of the telephone network (R100 million), the founding of Foskor (phosphate mining and chemical production), the establishment of the Atlas Aircraft Corporation and the Orange River Scheme (R450 million), which resulted in the construction of the largest dam in South Africa with a storage capacity of 5,230,000 megalitres. In 1971 the dam was named the H F Verwoerd Dam.

On 16 May 1962 Dr. Verwoerd spoke[214] in English at the Convention for the Promotion of Export Trade held at the Wanderers Club in Johannesburg. He addressed an audience of 500 prominent businessmen and economists who were mainly English-speaking. As usual he spoke without the assistance of notes and revealed a detailed and thorough knowledge of the export trade and how it should be advanced for the benefit of everyone. At the end of his speech Dr. Verwoerd received a standing ovation which lasted three minutes.

Dr. Verwoerd was a devout conservationist and innate lover of nature. When the Transvaal Roads Department wanted to remove a giant *harpephyllum* tree which lay in the path of the proposed national road near Zoutpansberg, he instructed the department to build the road around the tree. When some shady businessmen tried to privatise the western half of the Kruger National Park for cattle ranching, he intervened immediately and forbade any changes to the boundaries of the park.

In 1954 a Marine Reserve was established not far from Dr. Verwoerd's holiday home, *Blaas 'n Bietjie* (Rest a Little,) in Betty's Bay, Western Cape. The reserve was later named after him.

In July 1951 Harry Oppenheimer established the United South Africa Trust Fund. It raised £1 million (R2 million) and its initial purpose was to defeat the National Party in the 1953 election. After that venture failed, the trust focused its attention on more general democratic ideals such as fostering understanding between the different races, convincing all South Africans of their interdependence and common interests, undertaking research into the racial, social and economic problems of South Africa and provision of financial support for the opposition United Party or any other political party which strove for racial co-operation.

In 1960 Harry Oppenheimer realised that attempts to defeat the National Party at the polls were pointless and he therefore adopted a different approach by setting up the South Africa Foundation[215] in place of the United Trust Fund. It was established by Oppenheimer with ten of his business friends and later leading Afrikaners in business and academia, such as W.B. Coetzer (General Mining), M.S. Louw (Santam), Jan S. Marais (Trust Bank), Anton Rupert[216] (Rembrandt Tobacco), H.B. Thom (University of Stellenbosch) and H.J. van Eck (Industrial Development Corporation) were recruited.

Stephen Mitford Goodson, Pringle Bay, South Africa

Editor's note: Part VI of this article will appear in H&D *issue 80*

The Oppenheimer family including a young Harry Oppenheimer (*left*) about to return to South Africa after a trip to London in January 1933. Oppenheimer became the arch-conspirator against Verwoerd and the main financier of destructive forces in South Africa.

Notes:

180 It was owned by Arthur Goldreich.

181 M. Brokensha and R. Knowles, *The Fourth of July Raids*, Simondium Publishers, Cape Town, 1965. This book provides details of the activities of the African Resistance Movement which blew up electricity pylons and railway signal cables in the Western Cape between September 1963 and June 1964.

182 G. Frankel, *Rivonia's Children: Three Families and the Cost of Conscience in White South Africa*, Jacana Media, Johannesburg, 2011, 258 and G. Ludi and B. Grobbelaar, *The Amazing Mr Fischer*, Nasionale Boekhandel, Cape Town, 1966, 40-44. The latter book details the prominent role Fischer played in the leadership of the banned South African Communist Party. After Fischer spent the years 1932-1937 studying under the auspices of a Rhodes scholarship at New College, Oxford, he returned a changed man. He lacked the intelligence to understand that he was nothing more than a dupe of the international bankers.

183 S. Davidson, 'The Role of the Jews in South Africa since 1948', *The Occidental Quarterly*, Vol. 11, No. 2, Summer 2011, 87. "Mandela's entire development was guided by Jewish 'handlers'. From his early legal career to his adoption of terrorist tactics to his eventual imprisonment, Jews provided indispensable support. Even after he was released from prison, the grey eminence of Harry Oppenheimer persuaded him to change his far-left economic viewpoint in favour of privatizations". Ivor Benson, *Truth Out Of Africa – Lessons for all Nations*, xiii reinforces this statement as follows: "Right from the beginning the Blacks, like Mandela, have had only one role: that of masking the reality of a Jewish nationalist revolutionary war of conquest; exactly the same has been the role of countless soft-headed Western 'liberals' and 'progressives'". On page xiv Benson writes: "Certainly, it requires no great intelligence to see and understand that the South African Communist Party (SACP) with its team of highly trained revolutionary activists, all drawing orchestrated encouragement and support from the centres of high finance in the West, is on the 'attack' side of the conflict, while the ANC is nothing but the mindless human medium in which the 'alien invader' exercises his powerful techniques".

184 S.M. Goodson, *A History of Central Banking and the Enslavement of Mankind*, Black House Publishing Ltd, London, 2014, 29-41.

185 "In retrospect, the group behavior of Jews in apartheid South Africa conforms very closely to patterns that emerged during the United States Civil Rights Movement and continue to emerge in Europe's current drive towards a non-White multicultural entity. Understanding Jewish influence on the decline of the West and responding to it effectively will likely prove decisive factors whether Whites once again establish the integrity of their nations — or continue to be outmanoeuvred and ultimately dispossessed", *The Occidental Quarterly*, *op.cit.*, 88. In December 1960 in a large vacant house near Zoo Lake, Johannesburg, the South African Communist Party held its annual congress. At this meeting the Jewish leadership announced that the armed struggle would commence. Sitting at the back of the room were Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, who were shocked to hear this decision, as the policy of the ANC as enunciated by its leader Albert Luthuli, was that the movement was against any form of violence, 1960 An excerpt from Thula Simpson's newly published book, *Umkhonto we Sizwe: The ANC's Armed Struggle*, in *Noseweek*, April 2016. See also G. Ludi and B. Grobbelaar, *op.cit.*, 88 where A Draft Discussion Document found in the possession of Bram Fischer states that one of the immediate tasks of the SACP [in 1965] "is to help rebuild fronts, especially the ANC" and S. Goodson, 'The ANC a Liberation Movement or A Tool of the Bankers', *Impact Magazine*, April/May 2013, 1-2.

186 J.A. Marais, *Die era van Verwoerd*, 122.

187 J. Botha, *Verwoerd is Dead*, 110.

188 S.E.D. Brown, 'Nordic Countries "Afraid To See The Truth about S.A.", says Verwoerd', *The South African Observer*, October 1963, 16.

189 J. Botha, *op.cit.*, 110. Ironically, Sweden, which has an ever-increasing non-White population of at least 17%, faces a self-inflicted and insoluble racial problem.
http://dailycaller.com/2014/11/02/swedish-police-release-extensive-report-detailing-control-of-55-no-go-zones-by-muslim-criminal-gangs/

190 Cf. *'Ezra Pound Speaking', Radio Speeches of World War II*, edited by L.W. Doob, Greenwood Press, Connecticut, Westport, Connecticut, 1978, 403 in which Pound quotes Vidkun Quisling's famous axiom: "The influence of a state in foreign politics always corresponds to the degree of development of its INTERNAL strength".

191 Dr Verwoerd named his motor boat kept at his farm on the banks of the Vaal river, *Boekanier.* A. Boshoff, *Sekretaresse Vir Die Verwoerds*, Human & Rousseau, Kaapstad, 1974, 192.

192 A.A. Cooper, *The Freemasons of South Africa*, Human & Rousseau, Cape Town, 1986, 180. See also *Verwoerd só onthou ons hom*, *op.cit.*, F. Coetzer, *Dr. Verwoerd en Binnelandse Veiligheid*, 148-149.

193 J. Botha, *op.cit.*, 125.

194 J.A. Marais, *op.cit.*, 168.

195 The US Air Force requested that no Negroes of any branch be sent to Iceland, Greenland or Labrador. Office of the Chief of Military History, US Army, 1966.

196 *Toespraak deur Dr H. F. Verwoerd by die Nasionale Jeugbondkongres te Loskopdam*, 4 September 1965, 18-19.

197 J. Botha, *op.cit.*, Chap. Two, 'Hendrik Verwoerd, Man of Granite', 10-44.

198 S.E.D. Brown, "Necessary To Prepare S.A.'s Defences", says Verwoerd, The South African Observer, April 1962, 8.

199 J.A. Marais, *op.cit.*, 92. A. Sparks, *The Mind of South Africa The Story of the Rise and Fall of Apartheid*, William Heinemann Ltd, London, 1990, 50, 249. In these extracts, Sparks, a prominent liberal and former editor of the defunct *Rand Daily Mail*, holds up an independent Zimbabwe as a success story, which can be emulated in South Africa as well, but he has turned out to be wrong in both instances.

200 J.A. Marais, *op.cit.*, 91.

201 *Business Reporter*, 29 October 2015, p. 20.

202 http://www.indexmundi.com/zimbabwe/unemployment_rate.html

203 I. Benson, 'Gary Allen, Gary Allen!', *Behind The News*, March 1978, 1-2 and S.E.D. Brown, 'U.S. Leader Exchange Programme – And Double Talk', *The South African Observer*, November 1965, 2. In 1974 P.W. Botha, who was Minister of Defence at that time, referred in a speech to some of the subversive activities of the CFR mentioned in Dan Smoot's *Invisible Government*, which the author, a former FBI agent, self-published in 1962. Mr. Botha was castigated in a most ferocious manner by the English language press as well as some Afrikaans newspapers. He was then spoken to by Advocate D. P. de Villiers and warned never to raise this subject again, with the implied threat that if he did so, he would jeopardize his political career. Extract from a speech given by Ivor Benson at The Southern Africa Solidarity Conference held in Pretoria on 29-30 November 1974.

204 C. Nissen (Pseudonym of Ivor Benson,) 'Leftist "Orientation" Course For South African Scholars', *The South African Observer*, August 1963, 5.

205 In 1965 the author was shortlisted for a scholarship. Fortunately his date of birth fell out of the required age group by seven days and he did not participate.

206 J.A. Marais, *op.cit.*, 144.

207 *Verwoerd aan die Woord*, *op.cit.*, 249-253.

208 During May 1966 Dr Verwoerd attended the following performances in Pretoria: *Nabucco*, *Die Fledermaus*, *Cinderella* and *Die Pluimsaad Waai Ver*. A. Boshoff, *op.cit.*, 212. According to world renowned soprano opera singer, Mimi Coertse, who was a lifelong friend of Dr. Verwoerd, "he appreciated good music." *Verwoerd só onthou ons hom*, *op.cit.*, M. Coertse, *Op 'N Persoonlike Noot*, 216.

209 *Verwoerd aan die Woord*, *op.cit.*, 321-346.

210 S.E.D. Brown, 'TV Not Essential In S.A., says Mrs Baird', *The South African Observer*, September 1963, 8.

211 http://www.businessinsider.com/wait-did-cnn-just-lose-half-of-its-viewers-2012-3 8 David Seaman, the author of this article, writes as follows: "...this is what happens to you when you continue to report stories that no longer resemble – even remotely – what your own viewers see outside their windows and apartments".

212 *Verwoerd aan die Woord*, *op.cit.*, 585. He also had his own scientific adviser.

213 £1=R2

214 *Verwoerd aan die Woord*, *op.cit.*, 648-663.

215 S.E.D. Brown, 'An Open letter To Sir Francis De Guigand', *The South African Observer*, April 1966, 1-3. In his open letter to Sir Francis, S.E.D. Brown described the foundation as a "plush liberal club where prominent people from both language groups can come together".

216 In 1970 the author had a short term assignment at Rupert International and once observed Anton Rupert working at his papers in the board room. He had a weak handshake and was apparently dominated by his wife Huberte.

Spectacular Failure of Tory Election Gamble – but BNP and UKIP are now irrelevant

H&D readers will by now have encountered acres of newsprint analysing the failure of Prime Minister Theresa May's great election gamble, likely to go down in history as perhaps the greatest ever misjudgment by a 'democratic' leader.

From the nationalist movement's standpoint, what are the main themes to be discerned from the Tory catastrophe, the rise of Corbynista Labour, and UKIP's eclipse?

The BNP has become a fringe party, even in what had been its last remaining strongholds. Superficially there was a slight improvement compared to 2015. The BNP fielded ten candidates rather than eight, and although they again lost every deposit, two candidates did manage to poll above 1%, whereas in 2015 all eight results had been below 1%. However this superficial improvement was entirely due to UKIP withdrawing in some areas.

Party chairman Adam Walker was especially fortunate, contesting his home constituency of **Bishop Auckland** for the first time. UKIP had polled 17.8% here in 2015 but stood aside this year, hoping (in vain) that their absence would help a pro-Brexit Tory challenger to unseat the Labour MP. Mr Walker – who suffered a horribly embarrassing nationwide television interview during the campaign – picked up 2.3%, which though easily the best BNP result of this campaign amounted to little more than one-eighth of the old UKIP vote.

BNP chairman Adam Walker (*right*) was offered a free nationwide television platform on the BBC's *Daily Politics* show, but gave an embarrassing performance that shocked friend and foe alike.

The second-best BNP vote was in **Eltham** – probably best known worldwide as the place where black teenager Stephen Lawrence achieved near-sainthood after falling victim to an allegedly 'racist' murder in 1993. Croydon-based activist John Clarke was a reluctant BNP candidate this year, pressured into standing by the party leadership. Again UKIP (having polled 15.0% two years ago) were standing aside to boost Tory chances, and again Lab-Con duopolised more than 95% of the vote. Mr Clarke managed 1.6%, not much more than one-tenth of the old UKIP vote.

In **Pendle** the BNP's sole remaining councillor Brian Parker had no UKIP opponent but even so managed only 718 votes (1.6%), well down on the 12.2% polled by UKIP in 2015. A month earlier in the county council election (*see p 5*) Mr Parker had managed 719 votes in the Pendle Central division, which is of course just one section of the constituency: so how could he have ended up with one vote fewer across the whole of Pendle? The answer is that Pendle (as well as being one of the most racially divided areas of England) is considered a marginal seat, so at this year's General Election more than 95% of voters opted for either Labour or Conservative.

Therefore the BNP is far from unique at having been pushed to the margins: in almost every corner of England smaller parties (and in most cases even the Liberal Democrats) were ground down into irrelevance between the two giant millstones of Lab and Con.

In **South Basildon & East Thurrock** Paul Borg – a veteran of the Tyndall-era BNP – had UKIP opposition (the party having correctly calculated that this would be a safe Tory seat not requiring tactical support). Mr Borg managed 383 votes (0.8%), while UKIP's vote collapsed from 26.6% to 6.8%. We should remember that as recently as 2010 the BNP's Chris Roberts polled 5.6% here, only just behind UKIP.

In another safe Conservative seat **Hornchurch & Upminster** – on the eastern edge of Greater London – the BNP's much-travelled candidate David Furness (who actually comes from North West London) polled 380 votes (0.7%). UKIP's Lawrence Webb – a former London mayoral candidate – slumped from 25.3% to 6.2%. Again we should bear in mind that in 2010 the BNP saved their deposit here with 6.4%, just ahead of UKIP's Mr Webb that year.

There does seem to have been a definite trend in the 'White flight' areas of Outer East London and just over the borders into Essex and Kent. Within the past 20-odd years some of these areas saw brief BNP breakthroughs then as the BNP faded, UKIP made an impact and in 2016 these areas strongly backed Brexit. Now with Brexit (perhaps) secured, these 'White flight' voters seem to have abandoned UKIP in turn and became a successful target audience for Theresa May's Conservatives – though as we have seen the rest of the UK experienced very different trends.

Bexley (on the South East London border with Kent) has one of the few remaining active BNP branches, who to their credit managed to contest two parliamentary constituencies. Peter Finch in **Bexleyheath & Crayford** was bottom of the poll with 0.6% (down from 4.7% in 2010) despite UKIP collapsing from 21.0% to 4.3%. Next door in **Old Bexley & Sidcup**, the BNP's Michael Jones managed 0.7%, a fraction up from 0.5% two years ago but again nowhere near the 4.7% achieved in 2010 or even 2005's 2.8%.

The BNP's decline into irrelevance is summed up by the tragic story of **Dagenham & Rainham**, one of the two constituencies making up the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham where the party spearheaded by Nick Griffin and Richard Barnbrook won twelve council seats in 2006. At the 2010 General Election, Michael Barnbrook (no relation) finished third in Dagenham & Rainham with 11.2%, even though the party was already past its peak. In 2015 with the BNP in chaotic decline nationwide and no reliable branch structure remaining, the leadership persuaded Tess Culnane to stand here, but she polled only 0.4% with little or no campaign infrastructure and the nationalist vote rallying behind UKIP. This year UKIP collapsed from 29.8% to 7.1%, but the BNP's Paul Sturdy advanced only a fraction to 0.5%.

The only BNP campaign in the Midlands this year was in **Charnwood**, the Leicestershire constituency where the party once elected borough and county councillors. This is a safe Tory seat and would never be considered marginal – so concerns about 'wasting' a vote by backing a minor party shouldn't signify – but having saved their deposit in 2010 with 5.8% the BNP, fielding new candidate Stephen Denham after the departure of ex-councillor Cathy Duffy, polled only 0.6% this time, a fraction down on the already very poor 2015 result of 0.9%.

Finally the BNP's result in the Essex coastal constituency of Maldon demonstrates that there is a very big difference between the world of parish councils and major league politics. Backed by an energetic focus on opposing local housing developments, **Maldon** BNP has won several parish council seats in recent years (though without putting the party name on ballot papers). At this year's General Election, branch organiser Richard Perry again stood under the label "Fighting Unsustainable Housing" but ended up with the party's lowest percentage vote, bottom of the poll with 0.5%, well below the 3.1% gained at the BNP's only previous parliamentary effort here in 2010.

All seven English Democrat candidates polled under 1%, and none of them came from the significant group of BNP activists who defected to the EDs at the end of 2011. That faction – headed by Eddy Butler in Essex, Chris Beverley in Leeds and Ian Sutton in Barnsley – seems for

the moment to have retired from electoral politics. Even in Doncaster, where the EDs achieved their only significant victory by winning the mayoralty in 2009, the party is now microscopic. David Allen was bottom of the poll in **Doncaster North** with 0.9%, down from 1.1% in 2015 and 5.2% in 2010. The EDs' national deputy chairman Thérèse Hirst (whose career on the fringe of civic nationalism began a decade ago in Robert Kilroy-Silk's UKIP splinter group Veritas) also polled 0.9% in **Bradford South**, a constituency which includes several former BNP council wards.

ED chairman Robin Tilbrook (who continues to bankroll a party that is otherwise unviable) stood in **Clacton**, formerly held by ex-Tory and ex-UKIP MP Douglas Carswell, but made no impact polling just 0.7%, as did Kevin Riddiough in **Barnsley East** (down from 1.1%). In **Barnsley Central** the EDs candidate Stephen Morris (reflecting the disappearance of the ex-BNP caucus who had been the backbone of their Barnsley branch), but he managed only 0.5%, down from 1.3%.

Another former ED mayoral candidate Stephen Goldspink was bottom of the poll in **NE Cambridgeshire** with 0.5%, and Janus Polenceus similarly managed only 0.2% in **Holborn & St Pancras**, the EDs' only London campaign.

UKIP's leader Paul Nuttall – in office for little more than six months – resigned after leading his party to the edge of oblivion. 593,852 voters backed UKIP this year, down from 3,881,099 in 2015, but as with the BNP's decline a few years ago, the important story is what happened in the party's strongest areas, including constituencies where the party would until recently have expected to elect MPs (or finish very close runners-up).

Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi (*above, second left*) became the first turban-wearing Sikh MP after winning the marginal Slough constituency, which is 45.1% White and 10.6% Sikh (the highest percentage of Sikhs in any English constituency). There are now 51 ethnic minority MPs (a new record, up from 41 in the old Parliament), including 15 Muslim MPs. Other minorities also advanced: there are now 43 openly 'LGBT' MPs.

Needless to say, UKIP won no seats this year (their only elected MP Douglas Carswell having quit the party and retired from Parliament), but the truly damning statistic is that while in 2015 UKIP were second in 120 constituencies, this year there was not a single UKIP runner-up. 337 of UKIP's 377 candidates lost their deposits: at £500 each this will cost the already cash-strapped party £168,500.

In the main target seat **Boston & Skegness**, Nuttall finished a distant third on 7.7% (down from 33.8% in 2015). Despite the decision to charge **Thanet South**'s Tory MP Craig Mackinlay with election fraud allegedly committed during his campaign against UKIP's then-leader Nigel Farage in 2015, Mackinlay was easily re-elected and UKIP's new candidate Stuart Piper polled only 6.0% (down from 33.4%). Thanet South was another constituency where UKIP managed third place, though losing their deposit with 4.5% (down from 25.7%). By far the best UKIP vote was in Thurrock, on the Essex-London border, a strongly pro-Leave area that had a blatantly pro-Remain Conservative MP Jackie Doyle-Price. The UKIP candidate and MEP Tim Aker polled 20.1% (down 11.6% on his 2015 result).

As regularly predicted in *H&D*, UKIP failed miserably in their much-touted ambition to challenge Labour in White working-class areas of the North (including some constituencies where the BNP had once achieved good results). In **Rotherham** Allen Cowles achieved the best UKIP percentage vote of 8.7%, but even this was a very distant third-place and down from 30.1% in 2015, despite having no BNP opposition this time. **Rochdale** – another area blighted by repeated scandals of paedophile abuse by gangs of Pakistani-origin – was even worse: UKIP lost their deposit with 3.3% (down from 18.8%). Lancashire's former BNP strongholds saw a string of miserable UKIP results despite having no competition from nationalist parties: 4.1% in **Oldham West & Royton** (down from 20.6%); 4.8% in **Oldham East & Saddleworth** (down from 19.2%); 6.1% in **Burnley** (down from 17.2%); 4.7% in **Ashton-under-Lyne** (down from 21.7%).

Compared to the North West, UKIP had already established beachheads in parts of the Midlands, but here again the party's standardbearers were massacred – the only difference being that there were some big shifts to the Tories rather than Labour. MEP and former UKIP leadership contender Bill Etheridge just saved his deposit with 5.5% in **Dudley North** (down from 24.0%); his colleague Mitch Bolton lost his deposit in **Dudley South** with 4.7% (down from 19.0%); and in **West Bromwich West** Etheridge's ex-wife Star Anderton managed 6.4% (down from 25.2%).

One big question remained unresolved as *H&D* went to press: will former UKIP leader Nigel Farage return yet again in a last-ditch effort to save his party? The only really tempting factor is the possibility of a by-election in Thanet South if Farage's old enemy Craig Mackinlay is convicted of election fraud, but the rot has set in so deeply across UKIP that I suspect Farage and his ally Arron Banks will opt instead for a new cross-party movement, to be launched in the autumn, aiming to secure a 'hard Brexit'.

More broadly, what have we learned from this election?

1) Despite many politicians and pundits focusing on Brexit, this election was **not** dominated by that single question. Labour correctly sought to neutralise the issue and won support on broader economic issues with uncompromising opposition to cuts in government services during the years of Tory austerity. Brexit delivered White working class voters to the Tories in the UKIP heartlands of Eastern England, parts of the Midlands, and parts of the North East. It proved less relevant in the traditional marginals of the North West and Yorkshire, while costing the Tories votes and seats in London and the South East.

2) On the question of Islam – which has divided *H&D* writers, readers and the broader nationalist movement – this election proved that very few voters are motivated by concerns over mosques, terrorism or Asian paedophiles – the issues that have obsessed movements like the EDL, some in the BNP and NF, and increasingly UKIP – whose leaders fought an ill-advisedly Islamophobic campaign. Labour's leader Jeremy Corbyn was (correctly) portrayed in most national newspapers as a friend of IRA terrorists and (incorrectly) smeared as soft on 'Islamic State' terrorism. Two major terrorist attacks by IS sympathisers took place during the campaign, causing deaths in Manchester and London. Yet most voters either prioritised other issues or agreed with Corbyn that British foreign policy had promoted rather than suppressed terrorism.

3) Some polls correctly indicated that young voters (i.e. the under-50s, and especially the under-30s) were flocking to Corbyn's Labour. Brexit and the Trump phenomenon have energised sections of the Left, while the Right has proved tactically inept.

This article was completed within 48 hours of the election, so there will be time later for mature reflection. However my first reaction is that for our movement to recover we shall need to move away from Islamo-obsession and develop nationalism with a 'socialist' edge. Toryism or UKIPism "with knobs on" (to quote Arnold Leese's dismissal of the 1920s British Fascists) is neither ideologically sound nor a viable and pragmatic electoral strategy.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Letters From Readers

Sir – In his well-balanced review of *Trail of the Viking Finger* (*H&D* #77) I was pleased to note Ian Freeman's appreciation of the links "by the bond of blood" to the many generations that make up what is now known as our "Englishness". If I was to undertake the task of re-writing this historical novel I would certainly be guided by his comment that "if anything it was too short".

This meant that as many nationalists – whatever definition they hold – rarely read historical novels they would have been put off by diversions into the origins of the term 'Celt' or extracts from Snorre Sturlason's *Heimskringla* history of the Norse Kings (a copy of which sits on my bookshelf).

However, I must accept the criticisms Ian makes on some of the historical dates, not least on the accepted end of the Hundred Years War, which as stated commenced in 1337. Followed by the Black Death a decade later this was instrumental in the Peasants' Revolt with a reduction of at least twenty per cent of the population of England and France. By 1381 this had reduced the enthusiasm for battle in both nations. I should have double checked that the state of war was still valid. Henry V re-opened the action in 1415 with the victory in the historic battle of Agincourt. Yes, this "Part Two" of the Hundred Years War came to the end in 1437 – or even 1453!

Sincerely,

John Bean, Norfolk, England

Sir – While reading the *Sunday Times* for the 5th March I came across a report about a mob of far-left students who had by force brought an end to a meeting because they simply could not stomach it due to their intolerance. The abandoned meet was at a college in Vermont USA where the retired political scientist Charles Murray had attempted to speak. Mr Murray (a 74 year old) had to be taken to safety by security guards. Charles Murray was the co-author of the most controversial book of the '90s, *The Bell Curve*. The book was all about human intelligence, race and the effects that low IQ has on society, and it sold over 200,000 copies!

Anyway this newspaper report went on with Mr Murray defending himself by saying to reporters: "Let's see: if you have a guy who was married for 13 years to an Asian woman and who has two lovely Asian daughters, wouldn't that disqualify him from membership in the white supremacist club?"

Is this about right? These people like Charles Murray can talk at length about race and IQ and he clearly states in his book that the average oriental person has a higher IQ than the average white European, and probably by his marriage he is also saying they are OK to breed with! When one thinks about the subject of IQ I am sure a majority of people would agree that an individual with a high IQ will function genuinely better in society than a person of low IQ. A person of high IQ will understand quicker, learn better and use the knowledge to better him or herself in employment in this more demanding society of today.

Now here for me is the important point, when we look at the oriental race and consider their vast numbers which are much greater today than those of the white race and quite probably always have been. Let's remember at the height of the British empire the white British race numbered only around 30 million. So how did the oriental race come to be so outstripped by the white race?

There must be something more than just IQ! The white race seems the most gifted, with its drive to develop better equipment and technology and so on. We have something more, something within our race which separate us from the other races. I don`t disagree with Charles Murray that people with high IQ commit less crime and are less welfare-dependent but I can`t escape from the thought that we of the white race have a gift that exists in our white minds and in our hearts! I just don`t know what!

Yours for R&N,

Austin Stonham, Manchester, England.

Sir – Hard on the heels of the murderous bomb-outrage in Manchester, the politicians now all cry out: "Terrorism is Evil". They do not mean a word of it.

There have always been Labour MPs ready to condone the wicked crimes committed by the IRA. There have always been Liberal MPs who have supported and encouraged African terrorists to commit their bloody crimes. But the ranks of those who give aid and encouragement to terrorists are not limited to Labour and Liberal members of Parliament.

In 1985 Mrs. Thatcher's Tory government thought it fitting to erect a statue in the very centre of London to the South African terrorist, Nelson Mandela. Mandela had pleaded guilty to committing 156 acts of political violence, including mobilizing terrorist bombing campaigns in public places, including the bombing of the central railway station in Johannesburg, where a 77-year-old woman was killed and twenty three other persons were seriously injured. Mandela never did denounce terrorism; on the contrary, he gave his blessings to the torturers and murderers as thousands suffered dreadful deaths in the decades-long, Communist-inspired campaign that led to the collapse of White-rule in South Africa.

But not content with the one statue to Mandela, located on London's South Bank beside the Royal Festival Hall, in 2007 the political Establishment erected a second statue to this personification of Death and Destruction, this one located in Parliament Square itself directly opposite the House of Commons. As far as this writer knows, Mandela is the only individual who is "honoured" with two statues in our capital. When the politicians denounce Terrorism, they lie through their obscene mouths: they support and enable terrorism when it promotes their anti-White agenda, otherwise they are indifferent.

Best Regards,

Richard Edmonds, Surrey, England

Sir – Much to my surprise, the film *Imperium* (reviewed in *H&D* issue 76) showed up on Saturday afternoon on an obscure cable television station where I live. As far as I know, it had not been advertised, which is unusual for a recent first-run movie with an A-list star (Daniel Radcliffe). I did not find it well-made as a film, but the acting was passable and the plot held my interest, mostly because it dealt with the American White Nationalist/National Socialist movement, in which I have been active for 50 years.

The portrayal of the tiny activist wing of the American movement was actually fairly accurate (except for the fantasy element which included a secret underground American Nazi army plotting to murder millions of Americans with a dirty nuclear bomb). It shows the movement being made of small groups of sincere Whites who quarrel with each other over ideological differences and who compete for the same miniscule membership base. Some of the members are normal but radicalized Whites, while others are people with a variety of psychological and social defects, and who have latched onto the movement for personal reasons. One character was a White Nationalist type who had his own radio show. This character was not a legitimate White Nationalist, but was involved in the movement simply to make money. I really wish that there was enough money floating around the movement to attract talented media personalities who would not otherwise be involved.

But the biggest inaccuracy was the movie's basic premise, that the FBI sends highly trained agents to infiltrate the movement. In my considerable experience, I have only met one or two legitimate law enforcement infiltrators. One was a New York City policeman assigned to infiltrate James Madole's National Renaissance Party, and keep an eye out for any member who might break the law. The other was an agent of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's department, who infiltrated first the National Socialist White People's Party and later the National Socialist Liberation Front, for the same reason as the New York cop. But these infiltrators were rarities.

Rather, in the overwhelming number of instances, snitches, spies and provocateurs are not trained law enforcement personnel, but rather are amateurs who have been recruited by the authorities. I imagine that sometimes they are paid for the information they provide, but in most cases they are people who have gotten themselves in some sort of legal problem, and are spying and/or causing problems in exchange for leniency in the criminal charges pending against them. There are also spies sent into the movement by Jewish or "anti-hate" watchdog organizations. In a few cases, someone volunteers to spy on the movement simply because it makes them feel important; their role as snitch is basically a prop to boost their low self-esteem and provide excitement in their otherwise dreary lives.

Even in the Deep South in the 1960s, when various Klan groups were shooting people and burning down buildings, the infiltrators who reported to the FBI were private individuals, and not trained federal agents.

I know that police officers have infiltrated outlaw motorcycle gangs, and that FBI agents infiltrated Communist Party cells during the Cold War. But the truth is, the White Nationalist movement in America is so small, powerless and harmless that it does not rate the kind of attention paid to it by the Feds in *Imperium*. Things may be different in the UK, but that has been my experience on this side of the pond.

For Race and Nation

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

Sir – With the greatest of respect to the good and sincere English Patriot, Robert Baggs (*H&D* 77 Letters) the saying that "the enemy of my enemy is my friend" is not always a "nonsensical proverb". The fascinating article by John Amin 'Islam and the Nationalist Movement' (*H&D* 75) showed that Hitler made a deal with the leader of the Palestinian Muslims against World Jewry. I also respect the dedicated White Nationalist Atheist, Eddy Morrison just as he respects the mythology of belief in the old European gods such as Odin. Many Atheists have found comfort on their death beds by converting to Christianity, Islam or another religion.

Yours faithfully,

Peter Lewis, Norwich, Norfolk

Sir – It always amazes me when Sinn Fein attack my friends and allies who are British nationalists and Ulster Loyalists with the overused "Nazi" and "Fascist" smear when there are well documented links between the Irish Republican Army and the German National Socialists between 1937-1944 (see the Youtube website documentary video "The IRA and the Nazis"). Sean Russell, the IRA Chief-of-Staff died on board a German U-Boat after visiting NS Germany to procure funds for the "armed struggle". It should however be pointed out that the IRA were not "Nazis" either – but they were willing to work with anyone (including Marxists) who could advance their goal of a "United Ireland".

Interestingly, the founder and first leader of Sinn Fein, Arthur Griffith was opposed to Communism and Jewish immigration into Ireland. Today's SF is of course very left-wing and pro-immigrant to the detriment of the native indigenous Irish people. I remember some English/British Nationalists used to have a working relationship with former provo turned Irish Nationalist Catholic, Gerry McGeough who published a magazine called *Hibernian*. In recent years, Irish Nationalist leader, Justin Barrett has formed the anti-immigration National Party of Ireland and he has previously appeared as a guest speaker at rallies of the German NPD and Italian Forza Nuova parties, as representative of the anti-abortion group Irish Youth Defence (YD).

Here in Wales a new registered political party has been launched called Cymru Sovereign which is opposed to immigration and the Kalergi Plan to destroy the indigenous peoples of Europe.

Yours sincerely,

Stephen Edwards, Cardiff, Cymru/Wales

Sir – In 1961 the people of Tristan da Cunha were brought to the UK when a volcano erupted on their island. They were told they would have to go home as soon as it was safe to do so, and they did. Today the Syrian refugees are coming as permanent residents, gaining the right to permanent residency, citizenship and the right to vote etc. Clearly they are not therefore refugees but immigrants.

Once again the electorate are being emotionally blackmailed to accept further immigration in order to further a Communist agenda and obtain a permanent majority. It is said that there is a corner of a foreign field that is forever England. It is said that there will always be an England. But will there always be an England without the English? The same applies to the rest of the UK.

Yours sincerely,

Milton Ellis, Newtown, Wales

Sir – Many thanks for issue 78 of *H&D*. I really enjoyed all the articles,especially the one 'Cornwall for the Cornish' by Tristan Bolitho! I myself am in favour of preserving all the ethnic identities, cultures and languages within the British Isles. Why can't we all be proud of our own nations: England, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, Mannin, Ulster and dare I include Eire, the other nation on the island of Ireland, which is also part of the British family of nations. Where does Eire go after the fall of the EU? By one way or another, things are changing, maybe in the future we could have an Anglo-Celtic Union made up of all the nations within the British Isles?

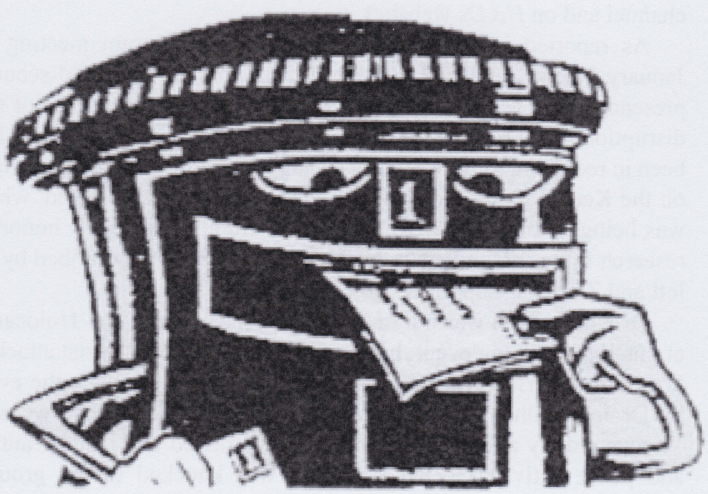
Best Regards,

Stephen Jackson, County Armagh, Ulster

Sir – I must say the article by Eddy Morrison – 'A New Wave From Our Ancestors' (*H&D* #78) was excellent. I myself am a keen follower of this genre. I would like to recommend two of my favourite bands. Firstly *Huldre* (from Denmark). They combine Nordic Folk music with rock and metal. Secondly *Leaves Eyes*, who are a German-Norwegian symphonic metal band. It is a shame that our youth today are force fed Hip Hop, Gangsta Rap and other such rubbish, by *New Musical Express*. Of course this is all part of the total eradication of our customs and culture by the powers that be.

Yours sincerely,

George Hinks, London, England



Movement News Update

On the same day as UKIP's disastrous general election results they suffered another defeat in Higher Croft ward, **Blackburn**, where a local by-election had to be restaged following the technical disqualification of Labour's winner at an earlier by-election on March 23rd. UKIP's Ian Grimshaw finished bottom of the poll with 343 votes (12.5%), down from 22.6% in March and 25.0% at yet another by-election in the same ward last December. This is a ward with massive nationalist potential, where at their peak the BNP polled 29.6%. Nationwide UKIP seems on the verge of extinction: this Higher Croft result is an appropriate epitaph for a party eventually crippled by a confused stance on immigration.

Within days of the election, UKIP's general secretary Jonathan Arnott resigned. Unlike the departure of party leader Paul Nuttall, this was not a matter of taking responsibility for UKIP's miserable results. In fact Arnott went out of his way to blame others for the party's campaign strategy and insisted that despite his former job title he had little influence on the manifesto.

Arnott (who captained the Yorkshire county chess side before entering politics) argues that the UKIP manifesto was in general too bland, but in one respect too radical: its obsession with anti-Muslim policies. This is an extreme example of a phenomenon that has infected the nationalist/racial/populist movement across Europe.

Kevin Bryan (seen here addressing the South West Forum in May 2017) has returned as Chairman of the National Front.

Looking at the matter solely in pragmatic electoral terms, Arnott is surely correct to point out that the recent terrorist attacks had created perfect conditions for anti-Islamist policies – yet even in these conditions they were decisively rejected. If "hardline anti-Islam messages [were] ever going to win votes at the ballot box, it was on Thursday. It failed. It did not work and it can not work."

Nationalist parties will now be assessing their prospects in a post-UKIP era. Kevin Bryan returned as Chairman of the National Front on May 13th, having stepped down in November 2015 during his convalescence from serious injuries in a car crash. For 18 months the NF chairman was Dave MacDonald from Aberdeen (interviewed in *H&D* 72). Mr MacDonald remains an NF councillor on Garthdee Community Council (an Aberdeen suburb).

A week before his return to the NF leadership, Kevin Bryan was among speakers at a meeting of the South West Forum held at a hotel in Wiltshire. Other speakers included *H&D*'s assistant editor Peter Rushton and Max Musson of Western Spring.

(Video from this event is available at the London Forum's YouTube channel and on *H&D*s website)

As reported in *H&D* 77, the previous SW Forum meeting on January 7th was attacked by 'antifascists', but an enhanced security presence at the May 6th meeting ensured there was no repeat of this disruption. The renewed pattern of violent 'antifascism' (which had been in recession for more than a decade) had continued with an attack on the Keep Talking meeting in Central London on May 2nd, which was being addressed by Dr Nick Kollerstrom, formerly an honorary research fellow at University College London, who is described by far left and Zionist groups as a 'Holocaust denier'.

Dr Kollerstrom was not in fact due to speak about the 'Holocaust' at this Keep Talking event: his theme was the recent terrorist attack in Westminster. However 'antifascists' were incited to attack the event by Dr Joe Mulhall, a correspondent for the Hope not Hate website. Various elderly audience members were harassed and jostled: author and peace activist Dr James Thring was knocked to the ground. Disgracefully the Metropolitan Police – now headed by ultra-PC Commissioner Cressida Dick – has shown no interest in proceeding against the clearly identifiable culprits.

Against this background of renewed violence, extra security measures were in place for the London Forum event on May 27th, which featured an international panel of speakers including the famous video blogger 'Millennial Woes', former Croatian diplomat Dr Tom Sunic, Counter Currents editor Greg Johnson, and Dr George Whale of Liberty GB. Despite a brief disruption of the redirection point, the meeting proceeded without any problems, much to the fury of online anarchists and other antisocial dregs.

Despite the dismal state of electoral nationalism, this Forum event demonstrated that we are winning the intellectual battle, and it was especially encouraging to see the new generation of our movement emerging, alongside the launch of a new book *Trail of the Viking Finger* by John Bean, a leading nationalist activist since the 1950s, whose 90th birthday will have occurred by the time this edition of *H&D* is printed!

While Jez Turner's London Forum and associated events are continuing to flourish, the Islam-obsessed street movements that dominated the quasi-nationalist scene for a few years are now in steep decline: in fact the likes of the English Defence League (EDL) now seem to be in a race with UKIP towards political bankruptcy.

About 140 marchers supported an EDL rally in Liverpool on June 3rd, confronted by a much larger 'antifascist' protest. Police made twelve arrests after bottles, darts and flares were thrown. Police then used their powers under Section 12 of the Public Order Act to curtail the march and escort EDL supporters out of the city.

Formed in 2009, the EDL was once able to attract over 3,000 supporters to its marches. Arguably Paul Golding's Britain First is now a more credible organisation for those whose political priority is anti-Islamism.

However not to be left out, former EDL leader Stephen Yaxley-Lennon, known by the pseudonym Tommy Robinson, organised his own anti-Islam march in Manchester on June 11th under the banner of UK Against Hate. Over 1,200 – mainly ex-EDL football hooligans, but with a few well meaning nationalists – attended, making this the largest march of this type for many years.

On June 1st bail was extended for Golding and his Britain First colleague Jayda Fransen, accused of "inciting religious hatred". The case relates to Britain First's reporting of a recently concluded trial in which the owner of a takeaway and three friends were eventually convicted of gang raping a 16-year-old girl in Ramsgate, Kent.

For obvious reasons *H&D* remains restricted in its reporting of the case against Mr Golding and Ms Fransen, but we can say this. On the one hand it seems a strange sense of priorities for Kent Police to pursue Britain First for political crimes when our streets are menaced by terrorist killers and predatory rapists. On the other hand Britain First's propaganda reflects a weird obsession with theology and a total absence of genuine political insight.

Speaking of terrorism and weirdness, BBC Television broadcast an hour-long documentary on June 13th about the murder of Labour MP Jo Cox, close to the first anniversary of her death. *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill was interviewed for the programme – *Jo Cox: Death of an MP* – which is available online via the BBC Iplayer.

As regular readers will know, an FBI informant and crack cocaine user called Todd Blodgett lied in a series of interviews about Ms Cox's killer Thomas Mair, inventing connections between Mair and the

racial nationalist movement. The only figure in British nationalism with whom Mair had been in contact (long before the murder) was Alan Harvey, editor of *South African Patriot* and organiser of the Springbok Club and Swinton Circle.

At best a marginal figure in movement circles, Mr Harvey is organising a merger between Swinton Circle and New Britain (formerly the New Britain Party, but deregistered as a political party in 2008), whose founder Dennis Delderfield died last October. New Britain dated back to 1976 and had fought several elections: during the late 1970s Delderfield was often accused of splitting the NF vote. Two former New Britain members – Mike Nattrass and Jeffrey Titford – later became UKIP MEPs.

European nationalist attention in recent weeks has been focused on Hungary. For several years Budapest has been seen as a centre for the international 'alt right', but a backlash was evident even in October 2014 when Prime Minister Viktor Orban announced he would use "all legal means" to prevent an international conference being hosted by Richard Spencer's National Policy Institute. Mr Spencer was arrested and the event was only rescued by quick thinking from Jared Taylor of American Renaissance.

Jim Dowson, Nick Griffin and friends delivering supplies from 'Knights Templar International' to Bulgarian nationalists. Dowson and Griffin have now been banned from Hungary on 'security' grounds.

Prime Minister Orban's hostility to radical nationalism was made even more evident at the end of May, when former BNP leader Nick Griffin and his right-hand man Jim Dowson were banned from the country. Two months earlier Griffin had announced that he hoped to move permanently to Hungary this year: "There's already a sort of nationalist emigre community building up here. There's French, there's Italians and Swedes, and Brits as well, so it's only a trickle at present. I have no doubt at all that when the trouble really begins with al-Qaeda and Isis in western Europe, that trickle is going to become a flood.'

Yet again Griffin's hubris provoked nemesis: Orban decided to build up his flood defences, no doubt concerned that an influx of radical racial nationalists would boost Jobbik, his main internal opponents who already have 24 MPs in the Hungarian parliament.

Orban's Interior Ministry (advised by their TEK counter-terror police) ruled that the presence of Dowson and Griffin was a "national security threat" and issued "entry and residence bans". It seems likely that Orban's national populism is fundamentally hostile to Vladimir Putin's Russia, and that Griffin, Dowson and their Italian ally Roberto Fiore are seen as part of the pro-Putin wing of European nationalism.

As reported in our previous *Movement News,* the German lawyer and political philosopher Horst Mahler escaped in late April from German prosecutors' efforts to send him back to prison for political crimes including 'Holocaust denial'. Mr Mahler is 81 years old and after serving six years of an eleven-year sentence had previously been released due to a terminal illness which had forced the amputation of a leg.

On May 15th Horst Mahler was arrested in the Hungarian city of Sopron, very close to the Austrian border. After being held in custody for three weeks, his extradition to Germany was ordered by the Budapest Court of Appeals. The only remaining hope was for Viktor Orban's government to intervene on humanitarian grounds, bearing in mind that no-one accused of 'Holocaust denial' can expect a fair trial in Germany.

Marine Le Pen of the Front National was (as expected) heavily defeated in the second round of the French presidential election on May 7th, though her 10.6 million votes (33.9%) was by far the best 'far right' election result in postwar history. In two northern departments – Aisne and Pas de Calais – Le Pen was ahead of the new President, former Rothschild banker turned 'centrist' politician Emmanuel Macron.

The two-round system used in France effectively guaranteed Le Pen's defeat, in present political circumstances, though the FN will be confident of future progress after the establishment conservative and socialist parties were crushed. Inevitably though – in the aftermath of the election – the FN faces questions about its own ideological development and strategic direction.

An immediate hurdle was the parliamentary election for the French National Assembly, which followed (again with a two-round system) on June 11th and 18th. At the previous election in 2012 the FN had won only two seats, none in 2007 and one in 2002, 1997, 1993 and 1988. The party's only strong Assembly results were in 1986 when a proportional rather than two-round system was in force. Under the present leader's father Jean-Marie Le Pen, the FN won 35 parliamentary seats that year.

Alongside the two-round system, the timing of the Assembly elections during the 'honeymoon' period of a newly-elected President effectively guaranteed a majority for Macron's new political movement *En Marche!* More than any other party, however, Macron's team will be severely tested in office – many of them are new to electoral politics and their manifesto is utterly vacuous, so they are bound to disappoint many voters when confronted by political reality. Some disillusionment is already evident: first round turnout for the Assembly was down to 48.7%, from 57.2% in 2012 and 77.8% at the presidential first round in April this year.

One of the two FN members of the outgoing Assembly – 27-year-old Marion Maréchal Le Pen, niece of the party leader – had already announced that she was withdrawing from politics (at least temporarily). She has long been at odds with her aunt over the FN's direction, being both more socially conservative on issues such as same-sex marriage; more traditionally 'hardline' on racial/religious/immigration questions; and less interested in pursuing quasi-socialist appeals to working-class voters. (Her constituency was in a prosperous region of South-West France, contrasting with Marine Le Pen's working-class power base in the far north.)

In the first round on June 11th, the FN polled just under 3 million votes (13.2%) nationwide, down from 3.5m (13.6%) at the last parliamentary election in 2012. The new far left party *France Insoumise* took just over 3 million votes (13.7%), compared to 6.9% for their nearest 2012 equivalent 'Left Front'. The two-round system meant that the far-left (with only a few more first round votes) won far more seats than the FN.

Yet the FN cannot simply blame the system. There is some truth in the media's suggestion that Marine Le Pen's party has lost momentum and is increasingly divided. A core problem (which afflicts many 'far right' parties) is that having been late converts to the idea of electoral pragmatism, the likes of Le Pen then go overboard in their 'moderation', assuming that any and every policy or idea can be junked if it fails to engender instant popularity. Various aspects of traditional 'hardline' nationalism had already been ditched, and in the weeks following her presidential defeat a panicking Marine Le Pen suggested dumping the party's opposition to the euro. This led her deputy Florian Philippot to threaten resignation, launching his own semi-independent faction "Les Patriotes". (Philippot is strongly anti-euro, and is a leading figure in an alleged gay lobby inside the FN, but had been a loyal ally of Marine Le Pen against her father's more traditional nationalists.)

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Movie Review – *King Arthur: Legend of the Sword*

Released UK – May 2017. Distributed by: Warner Brothers Pictures. Directed by: Guy Ritchie; Rated: PG-13; Running time: 126 minutes

Looking for a semi-decent movie to review for this issue was no easy matter. Checking the listings of my two local cinemas – The Vue in Walton Le-Dale and The Odeon located in Preston Docklands area, all I could come up with was yet another King Arthur movie. But hang on: this was not your normal Arthur movie!

From the early 1950s leading to 2017, the character of King Arthur has appeared in over 100 different TV shows and movies. I think it goes without saying that King Arthur has had his fair share of the spotlight from Hollywood, which might make some viewers wonder why Warner Brothers would spend 100 million dollars to tell his story yet again.

Well, the truth is money. King Arthur is still a very bankable character. The 2004 movie, *King Arthur,* starring Clive Owen, which was released by Disney made over $200 million worldwide with a 90 million dollar budget. If you look at the history of the character, even if King Arthur's story doesn't sell well to USA markets, his story is well loved and known across the world, therefore making King Arthur a story worth retelling or reinventing over and over again.

So I set off to the Odeon, with my good friend Leo, just in case I ended up being all on my "Jack Jones" again, as I was in The Vue when I watched *The Magnificent Seven* (reviewed in *H&D* 75) last year. A tenner each entrance fee was not too bad, but £5.50 for two small bottles of pop! Next time I'll bring my own. Even though it was an early evening matinee there were fewer than ten of us in there. It makes you wonder how they (the Odeon owners) make it pay?

King Arthur: Legend of the Sword is the latest King Arthur story to hit the big screen. This time around, Guy Ritchie directs and Charlie Hunnam (who I first saw in *Green Street,* as a West Ham football hooligan – reviewed in *H&D* #23) takes on the role of King Arthur. It should be stated right away, that this movie could have honestly been any medieval type story. There is absolutely no mention of the name King Arthur until the last five minutes and the way that Arthur's story is told in this reimagining is very loosely based on the story that we have grown to know over the past several decades.

Arthur's right-hand and childhood friend is Blacklack, played by Neil Maskell (who I first saw in *The Football Factory,* as a Chelsea football hooligan – reviewed in *H&D* #19). Maskell also played football hooligan parts in *St. George's Day* and *Rise of The Footsoldier* (reviewed in *H&D* #32).

The first ten minutes of the movie sets up the plot and we barely get to spend any time with Arthur as a child even though it's pivotal to the story. We actually watch Arthur go from a five-year-old boy to a man in what seemed like a less than a five-minute montage. This is incredibly odd considering the movie runs a little over two hours long. This was kind of an odd choice since it would have been nice to be able to feel sympathy for this little boy instead of quickly turning him into a medieval football hooligan who would not have looked out of place on an EDL demo!

David Beckham *(right)* **makes his movie debut in** ***King Arthur: Legend of the Sword***

I can't believe I am saying this but Charlie Hunnam is the glue that holds this thing together. I have been on the fence about Hunnam as an actor for a while now but after seeing him in the *Lost City of Z* and now, this movie, I think he has a lot of range and can play it serious or totally chew up the scenery. He has a very likable on-screen presence and I was worried that he would just be an actor that got roles because he looks good but luckily that doesn't seem to be the case (or at least, not the only reason). Hunnam embraces the material and just has fun with it. He adds some much-needed comedy but he also kicks off a lot as well. He is a great fit for the Arthur role.

Alongside Hunnam, you have a pretty large cast that includes several big name actors such as Jude Law (Vortigern), Eric Bana (Uther Pendragon), Djimon Hounsou (a black Sir Bedivere – sorry I kid you not) Aidan Gillen (as Sir William Wilson) and Astrid Bergès-Frisbey as Mage, a woman working for Merlin who supports Arthur.

The movie itself is bloated and tries to cover way too much in such a short amount of time. While I wouldn't say that the movie was dull or boring, I did feel like there were too many things going on and too many characters to focus on. I seriously couldn't keep track of all the faces that kept appearing on-screen and the way that the script kept introducing these characters and giving them very little screen time became a bit frustrating as the movie went on. It seemed like Ritchie and his writing team were trying to tell several stories in one movie and sadly that didn't always work in the film's favour.

For anyone who has ever seen a Guy Ritchie movie, you know how he likes to shoot his action sequences and edit his movies. Ritchie's technique hasn't changed and his typical techniques are used several times throughout this movie. While I understand that directors have a certain style or shooting technique, I find Ritchie's use of slow-motion and quick edits to be very distracting and jarring, no matter how many times I watch his movies.

The pacing of the movie is fine but as I mentioned earlier, there is too much going on and not enough time is spent fleshing out some of the supporting characters and their stories. We are introduced to so many people yet know nothing about them. There are even some people introduced that just show up for a scene and then disappear from the movie completely – including former England footballer David Beckham, who plays a cameo role as one of Vortigern's knights. You can't help but wonder where did that guy or that girl go? This is one of those movies where critics will more than likely complain about plot holes because I know there have to be several of them because heck I couldn't remember what happened to half of the characters and I just watched the movie less than two hours ago.

All in all, *King Arthur: Legend of the Sword* is unnecessary but forgettable fun. While not quite a must-see movie, it is pure popcorn entertainment. *Legend of the Sword* is the type of movie that you will forget about almost instantly when exiting the theater but will more than likely revisit a few times once it hits Sky TV or Netflix. I can't say that it was worth the full price of admission (ten quid) but if you can catch it on DVD or on Blu-Ray, you can do a lot worse.

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire